The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,171 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	9th Dec.
L. ANCONA	3128	600	A. W. J. Webber	16th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd ,,
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London vi Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWAR	3930	600	W. A. Wheler	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10thJan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, A SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.
STURA	...	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Capt. J. Russel ..	21st Dec.

Passengers by s.s. Victoria can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S.S. EDEN HALL will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, with option to call at the MEDITERRANEAN Ports, on or about the 7th December.

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1887.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS,

HAVE always on hand a large and varied stocks of Gem, Gold and Silver Jewellery; a collection of old and rare Indian Coins; fine Colombo Stone Brooches; Diamond and other Precious Stones Jewellery; Starcut Gold Alberts and Necklets; Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios, &c.,&c., all the above suitable for 'Xmas and New Year's Presents. Jewellery made to order in any design, and patterns. Outstation Orders promptly executed. Price Lists free.

ADDRESS :—
RAMPART ROW, AND MEADOW STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising if their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th December 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Maugrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KELNA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 12th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbak, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 5, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAPES! GRAPES!

Fine Spanish Fruit..... per lb. Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-6 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.
KEILLER'S CHERRY.
KEILLER'S APRICOT
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.

(10lbs. to 14lbs. each)
Re. 1-4 per lb.

THIS Cheese is superior to any the Company has previously imported.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the *s.s. Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.

COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Price

Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY,

Consisting of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Fancy Work, and Articles suitable for Christmas Presents,

WILL BE HELD AT
ALTAMONT ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL,
(Miss PECHEY, M.D., has kindly lent her House),
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 7th, and 8th.
From 3 p.m. till 7 p.m.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER & CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED GENERAL CATALOGUE.

THIS Catalogue, the most comprehensive and complete ever issued in India, will be found of the utmost service to Constituents in one handsomely bound volume containing upwards of 700 pages; is comprised the whole of the various Departments of the Company's business (excepting only the Wholesale Drug Dept). The Catalogue is profusely Illustrated with woodcuts and with several beautifully Coloured designs of China, Jewellery, etc. Being most thoroughly indexed, its value as a book of reference is greatly enhanced.

A perusal of its pages will show that no other House in India can offer such a selection of Goods to their Constituents, and proves that the Company is still practically without a rival both in the varied nature and great extent of their business.

CATALOGUES SENT TO CONSTITUENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-10 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-12 per dozen Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES.

PORT.
CLARET.
SHERRY.
BURGUNDY.
CHAMPAGNE.
GERMAN WINES.

Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Retail of

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

ADEN.	CALCUTTA.	KURRACHEE.	RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA.	COLOMBO.	LAHORE.	RIO DE JANEIRO.
BORDEAUX.	HIOGO.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SIMLA.
	THURSDAY ISLE.		YOKOHAMA.

CHOICE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN
IN
PRIME CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

WE very confidentially recommend our Arrivals of TRICHINOPOLY and JAVA CIGARS and CHEROOTS, expressly prepared for us by European Houses from the very finest Tobaccos grown, and no more agreeable Presents to Gentlemen could be made at this season.

		Rs. a.
SUMATRA.—A Splendid Havannah-shaped Cigar, made from the finest Calicut Tobacco, with a proportion of real Cuba and Sumatra leaf, in such quantity that the mildness of the latter kinds is combined with the fragrant aroma of the former	per box of 100	4 0
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 1, an extremely choice brand, very highly recommended, for burning uniformly with the flavour and bouquet of the real Havannah, and leaving a beautifully white ash; in first rate condition	per box of 100	3 0
JAVA.—ALBERT No. 2, a smaller but just as choice Cigar as the above	per box of 100	2 12
BUNKAH.—A very fine long Cheroot, with full flavour	per box of 100	2 8
HAVANNAH.—BISMARCK I. A fine selected Cigar, very well made, with rich flavour	per box of 100	2 4
HAVANNAH,—BISMARCK II. A choice Smoke, rather thicker than Bismarck I., well recommended	per box of 100	2 0
HAVANNAH.—WASPS I. Similar Cigars to the highly popular and renowned variety known as "Beehives"	per box of 100	2 0
HAVANNAH.—WASPS II. as Wasps No. I., but, smaller; both the above sorts are unequalled as to quality	per box of 100	1 12
MANILLA.—Small; a Cheroot much approved	per box of 100	1 8
MANILLA.—Large	per box of 100	1 8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FASHIONABLE "SUPERIOR QUALITY." "SNUFF, MAPLE, MANILLA" FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE "TO SUIT ALL FACES." "SEAL, RUSSET, WALNUT." FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10-8. "IMMENSE CHOICE." FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, 1, East Street, Opposite the Napier Hotel

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED FROM

ESPLANADE HOTEL

TO

1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

6, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,
IN
NUMEROUS VARIETIES.

ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with the most splendid selections of NEW and NOVEL GOODS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	9 8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	,,	9 8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	,,	9 8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	,,	9 8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	,,	9 8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	,,	9 0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	,,	16 8
Drab Shell do.	,,	12 8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	,,	4 8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	,,	3 8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	,,	4 8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples from	,,	5 0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.

Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.

Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

TO BE HELD IN THE

TOWN HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7th, at 9 p.m.,
In aid of BUILDING FUND of the
WESLEYAN MILITARY AND NAVAL CHURCH,
COLABA.

PART I.

1. Overture — French Comedy — Keler Bela
BAND, EAST YORKSHIRE REGT.
. Serenade — "Good night, good night, beloved." — Balfe
MR. DAVEY.
3. Duett — "Maying" — Alice Mary Smith
LADY MORLAND AND MR. DIXON.
4. Song — "Il Segretto" — Donizetti
MRS. ADAMS.
5. Song — "Leaving, yet living" — Marzials
MR. DIXON.
6. Pianoforte Solo — "Caprice in E." — Mendelsohn
MISS FLOWER.
7. Song — "The Bugler" — Pinsuti
MR. THELENBERG.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Cornet Solo — "Sea Folies" — Waldteufel
BAND SERGT. DANE.
2. Song — "Esmeralda" — Leve
MRS. ADAMS.
3. Pianoforte Solo — "Les Etoiles Filantes" (Shooting Stars) — Tito Mattee
MISS FLOWER.
4. Cavatina — "Una Voce Poco Fa" — H. Barbieredi Saviglia
LADY MORLAND.
5. Song — "Still is the night" — Franz Abt
MR. THELENBERG.
6. Duett — "Oh ye voices gone" — Zila
LADY MORLAND AND MRS. ADAMS.
7. Selection — "Bohemian Girl" — Balfe
BAND, EAST YORKSHIRE REGT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets Rs. 4, 2, and 1.
Apply to
SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Special Trams will run.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)
THE OPERA BOUFFE,
BURLESQUE & COMEDY Co.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
SATURDAY, 10TH DECEMBER 1887.
Toole's Great Success: a New and Original Dramatic COMEDY, in 3 Acts, entitled,
THE BUTLER
BY
MR. & MRS. HERMAN MERIVALE.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

COMING SOON.

CHIARINI'S GREAT CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

Return to Bombay after Seven
Years' Absence of the
MOST GIGANTIC AND MOST TREMENDOUS
SHOW EVER BROUGHT TO INDIA.
Will Exhibit under Enormous Pavilions.
For particulars see future advertisement.

FRANK G. WILSON,
Advance Agent.

S.S. "HINDOO."—On the 14th November, the "Hindoo," a Clipper Steamer, was launched from the Shipyard of Messrs. Wigham Richardson and Company, at Low Walker, and was at once towed under the shears to receive her engines, which are of 1,500 horse power, and of the builders own make. The "Hindoo" was named by Miss Christie, of Tynemouth, and will proceed to Bombay as soon as ready. She has been built to the order of Messrs BEYTS, CRAIG and Co., for the Kutch Mandvie Steam Navigation Co., Limited, and will be employed almost exclusively in the passenger traffic upon this Coast.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "DAGO," arrived from ANTWERP and Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CROWDER will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1887. Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "VICTORIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise, none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1887.

DATES.
Specially Grown and Preserved
At Bussora.
Boxes holding nearly 3 lbs. each.
Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ANEROID BAROMETERS.
FROM A MOST EXPERIENCED ENGLISH MANUFACTURER AND SCIENTIST.

			Rs.	As.
Travellers' Watch Size, Gilt, Enamel dial			25	0
Ditto.	ditto.	Metal dial, with altitude Scale to 8,000 feet	35	0
Ditto.	ditto.	Superior Flat, Scale to 10,000 feet	45	0
Ditto.	ditto.	Superior, Scale to 15,000 feet	55	0
Combined Watch Aneroid, 8,000 feet Scale and Compass with Singers' dial on reverse side			55	0
Ditto.		with Compass and Thermometer	70	0
Tourists Sets Aneroid, Compass and Thermometer			70	0
Ditto.	ditto.	in Morocco case best quality	80	0
Engineers' Aneroid 3½ inch dial in sling leather case			72	0
Ditto.		4½ inch dial Scale to 10,000 feet	85	0

MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
Brass Cases, with best blue needles.

Size.	25	30	35	40	45 Millimetres.
Price Rs.	1-0	1-4	1-8	1-12	2-0

Nickel Cases, with best blue needles,

Size	25	30	35	40	45 Millimetres.
Price Rs.	1-12	2-0	2-8	2-12	3-0

	Rs.	a.
Hunter, Nickel, cases 1½ inches ......each	6	8
Ditto. Oxidised or Nickel cases do, bar needles	10	8

TEDOMETERS.

Watch, closed backs, steel works	12	0
Ditto. gilt works	13	8
Ditto open back ditto.	15	0
Ditto. closed backs, Silver, Hall-marked	25	0

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RE BARTON AND CO., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any Person or Persons having any CLAIM against BARTON & Co., Ld., are required to send in their Claims within one month from this date, after which no Claims can be recognised.

G. W. BAKE, Liquidator,
Barton & Co., Ld.
28th Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1887.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED for the execution of certain Works at MIDDLE GROUND BATTERY.
2. All information can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.
3. Sealed Tenders which must be accompanied by a sum of Rupees Two Hundred, as earnest money, will be received on MONDAY, the 12th instant, up to 2 p.m.
4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Capt., R. E.,
Ex. Engineer, S. Defences.
Defences Yard, Mazagon, 3rd December, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS,
MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., LIMITED,
POONA.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 193, ACT VI. OF 1882.
In the District Court of Simla in the Punjab.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT
AND
THE SIMLA BANK CORPORATION, Limited, in Liquidation

NOTICE is hereby given that the District Judge of the Simla District in the Punjab, has directed a MEETING of the Creditors and Contributories of the abovenamed Joint Stock Banking Company to be summoned, pursuant to Section 193 of the abovenamed Act, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to the following matters, that is to say,—
(a) The final appointment of Liquidators,
(b) The remuneration to be paid to the Liquidators appointed and
(c) The form and amount of security to be taken from them: And that such meeting will be held on the 15th day of March 1888, at noon, at the Office of the Liquidators at Simla in the Punjab aforesaid, at which time and place all Creditors and Contributories of the said Simla Bank Corporation, Limited, are requested to attend either personally or by proxy.* And that Surgeon-Major R. Blood is appointed Chairman of the meeting.
Dated the 25th day of November 1887.

A. CHISHOLM,
J. ELSTON,
Offg. Liquidators, Simla Bank.
Countersigned.
E. W. PARKER, Judge.

* Proxy forms for those unable to attend the meeting may be had on application.

ADVERTISEMENT OF WINDING UP ORDER.
In the District Court of Simla in the Punjab.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT
AND
THE SIMLA BANK CORPORATION, Limited in Liquidation.
Advertisement under Rule 6, Act VI. of 1882.
Present Messrs. TROTTER and RAM NARAIN for the Petitioners.
Mr. E. V. S. CULLIN for the Objectors.

BY an order made by the District Judge of Simla in the above matter, dated the 21st November 1887, on the Petition, of SYAD NUZZUR HOOSEIN and others, with the consent of S. BERKELEY, G. H. COATES and others, the opposing Creditors and Contributories, it was ordered that the voluntary winding-up of the said Corporation be continued, but subject to the supervision of the Court; and any of the proceedings under the said voluntary winding-up may be adopted as this Court shall think fit; and the Creditors, Contributories and Liquidators of the said Corporation and all other persons interested are to be at liberty to apply to the Judge of this Court as there may be occasion.

E. W. PARKER, Judge.
Simla, 25th November, 1887.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, a desirable BUNGLOW, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by J. Donald Esq. Rent Moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
2, Hornby Row. House agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the most desirable BUNGLOW, at Breach Candy, lately vacated by G. Cotton, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to.

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2, Hornby Row. House agent.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME,

	Rs.
1. Very dark Brown Water MARE, 16 hands, 7 years, well bred and handsome. Passed R. A. Charger, but has lost one eye. Very quiet, up to weight and a fast trotter	500
2. Set R. A. APPOINTMENTS by Peat, good as new	140
3. DOUBLE BRIDLE do. do.	20
4. HUNTING BREAST-PLATE and MATINGALE, new	12

Apply to Lieut. G. S. ROUPELL, R. A.,
Camp, Ahmedabad.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
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PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
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NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st February, 1888, and during the ensuing Season only, the Company will not GUARANTEE TO CONVEY GRAIN and SEED from Kamptee to Nagpur and Stations on the G. I. P. and connected Railways.
The work of converting the present Metre Gauge line to the Broad Guage and the extension of the Railway beyond Rajnandgaon will absorb a large number of the limited supply of wagons in the conveyance of construction material.
Every effort will, however, be made to meet the requirements of merchants and others, but they are recommended to make their own arrangements to cart the traffic to Nagpur, where it can be booked by the G. I. P. Railway Company.

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Nagpur, 29th Nov. 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at a fare and a half, will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway from SATURDAY the seventeenth of December 1887, up to the thirty first of December 1887, (both days inclusive), available for the return journey up to and including Monday the sixteenth of January 1888.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1887.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, 13th December 1887, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
I. To pass the Accounts for the year ending 30th November 1887.
II. To elect new Members.
III. To elect the Committee for the ensuing year.
IV. To discuss, and if approved, adopt the Revised Rules for a Clearing Office for arrival Contracts, as already Circulated to Members; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, Dec. 1, 1887.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer, of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, up to noon of FRIDAY, the 23rd December, 1887, for the Supply of Small Stores; OILS, TALLOW, WASTE, &c., required for the Use of this Railway during the Calender Year 1888.
Forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract can be had on application to the Chief Storekeeper of the Line on payment of Rupees TWO.
Tenders may be for the whole or part of the Stores required.
Each Tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 200, as earnest money, which will be forfeited if the person, whose Tender is accepted, fails to fulfil the Conditions of his Tender. Tenders which are not accompanied with earnest money will not be considered.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Small Stores," and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.
The Agent and Chief Engineer will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept or reject the whole or any portion of a Tender.

By Order,
A. D. ROLLO,
Chief Storekeeper, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1887.
No. 88.—The following Notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information:—

"NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVENOR has been pleased to direct that the following Notice to Mariners be published for general information.
By His Excellency's command,
(Signed.) G. T. M. O'BRIEN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, October 17, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after November 10, 1887, until February 28, 1888, a Red Buoy, with the words TORPEDO BUOY painted on it, and a Red Flag on the top, will be placed at the entrance to Trincomalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island, and 250 yards from the latter.
The water in the triangle formed by the Red Buoy, N.E. Head of Great Sober Island, and Clappenburg Point, will be obstructed by Mines.
All vessels should pass between the Buoy and Ostenburg Point.

(Signed.) H. S. CLIVE, Lieut.-Col.,
C. R. E., Ceylon.
Colombo, October 12, 1887."
By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

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NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Debtors or Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of CURSETJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT, late of Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency, Bailiff of the Small Causes Court, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on or about the 21st day of August 1887, and Probate of an authenticated copy of whose will was on the first day of November 1887 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to SORABJEE CURSETJEE BENNETT and ARDESHIR CURSETJEE BENNETT, the sole Executors named in the said Will, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the Undersigned Executors of the said CURSETJEE PESTONJEE BENNETT at their Residence, in Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Kennedy Bridge, No. 1, without the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses and the Particulars of their Debts and Claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased so as to reach the said Residence on or before the 15th day of December 1887, as after that date the said Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett and Ardeshir Cursetjee Bennett as such Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in their hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have notice as aforesaid and claims sent in subsequently will notbe recognised.
All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Sorabjee Cursetjee Bennett and Ardeshir Cursetjee Bennett as such Executors forthwith.—Dated this 14th day of November 1887.

SORABJEE CURSETJEE BENNETT,
ARDASHIR CURSETJEE BENNETT,
Executors of the late Cursetjee Pestonjee Bennett.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.
No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.
No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.
No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.
No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.
No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

SALE OF
FANCY AND PLAIN NEEDLEWORK
AND
EXHIBITION OF MRS. JARLEY'S (LIVING) WAX-WORKS,
In aid of the Building Fund of the Home for the Poor in Mazagon,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, December 9th and 10th,
AT THE TOWN HALL, FORT.

At the Sale there will be a large and varied selection of Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas Presents, amongst which will be specially noticeable a beautiful
COLLECTION OF DOLLS, of all sizes, and prices. All sorts of Needlework, China Glass Toys, Indian Ornaments, and Curiosities, and Warm and Useful Clothing for rich and for Poor.

Admission 8 As. Children under 12 and Servants, 4 As. Subscribers to the Home. Free.
Hours from 3 to 8 each day.
And on Saturday, December 10th, from 10 till 2, for Purdah Ladies only.
In addition to the other Stalls there will be a Flower Stall, a Refreshment Stall, a Book and Picture Stall.
Christmas Cards may be had at the Book Stall.
Special arrangements will be made to enable Purdah Ladies to visit the Bazaar on Saturday, December 10th, between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.
All those assisting at the Bazaar will be distinguished by a tri-coloured bow on the left breast.

PROGRAMME.

Friday, December	9th		Bazaar opens at 3 p. m.
Do.	do.	9th	Mrs. JARLEY'S Wax-work begins at 6-30 p.m.
Saturday,	do.	10th	Attendance of Purdah Ladies from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
Do.	do.	10th	Bazaar opens at 3 p.m.
Do.	do.	10th	Mrs. JARLEY'S Wax-work, at 6-30 p.m.

E. PRIDGEON.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.
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L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

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MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.
Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.
PRICE, Re. 1-0-0.

CONTAINS Recipes for making favourite Indian Dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest Novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making 'Xmas Portuguese Sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kinds of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, &c., Apply to

MRS. FRED. BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

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SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within fiveminutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.
It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY

NEW YEAR
PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS
OF THE SEASON,
OF UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES, 1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85, at the Antwerp Exhibition, and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885; Honorable Mention at the same Exhibition.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
[Cases of Rs. 50 and upwards will be sent free of Packing and Freight.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS,

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
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Agents for India.
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
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GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs Municipalities, &c.
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HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware. Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens......... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. .... „ 2-12 „
F. FISCHER & CO.
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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.
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Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
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THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row. Bombay.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.
We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	„	„ 110
Cut-hunting	„	„ 115

Two Years' Guarantee.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.
Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.
Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.
Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ... £300,000
„ 1885 ... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to HeadOffice on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1848	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,119 14 1
1875	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ________ 18____ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name ________
Address ________
Occupation ________
________ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

TO BE LET with immediate possession, the entire HOUSE in Hornby Row, next to Sir J. J. School, lately vacated by Dr. J. G. da Cunha. Each Floor could be had separately. If required, for rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Bazar, Church Mission House, Girgaum, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sale of Work for All Saints' Community, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, 3 to 7 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, at 4-45 p.m.
Polo, Maidan, 4-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Peshawer (s), from London ; Victoria (s), Liverpool ; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—H. M. S. Ranger, for Muscat ; and Satara (s), Gulf and Karachi.

HIGH COURT INTERPRETER.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Ganpatrao Sokarjee Trilokekar was sworn as a Translator and Interpreter of the Court.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mahomed Abdool Haji reported having dropped from his pocket two currency notes for Rs. 500 each and five notes for Rs. 100 each, somewhere about Don Tar Street, on Sunday last.

LOSS OF A DIAMOND RING.—Hajee Ismail Jumal, living at Memon Mohla, reported to the police the loss of a gold ring, set with diamonds, valued at Rs. 400, on Saturday last, from his pocket while at the Mahim Fair.

A DONATION.—Her Highness Maharanee Surnomoyee, Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, has given a donation towards the Reading Room and Library of the Bandora Literary and Social Club.

POLO.—The game this morning will be :—Black and Yellow—Major Rochfort (capt.), Dixon, Sladen, Wingfield and Beville *vs.* White—Craigie (capt.), Fenton, Graham, Warden and Summer. Play will commence at 4-45.

THE DANGERS OF THE HARBOUR.—Mr. Edwards, an Assistant Port Officer, yesterday charged Mahomed Hossein, a boatman, before Mr. Ryan with anchoring his boat in the fair way without a light. The man admitted he had no light, but said he had had one but it had been blown out by the wind. Mr. Ryan inflicted a fine of Rs. 7.

ADDRESS TO H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI.—His Highness Shree Vaghji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, who arrived by yesterday's mail steamer Peshawar, is to be presented with an address by his Highness's subjects residing in Bombay, at 9 this morning, in the Hall of Mr. Laxmidas Khimji's bungalow, Malabar Hill.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.—The Bombad Government (the *Jam-e-Jamshed* states) have grantey a free site on the Esplanade, behind the Elphinstone High School, for a building for the gymnasium in addition to a donation of Rs. 7,500 for the building. This amount, with the Rs. 12,500 to be contributed by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, will give Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 15,000 will be spent upon the building, while Rs. 5,000 will be invested as a fund for repairs and other expenses.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

March	Bright	M. Curry.
Overture	Tutti in Maschera	Pedrotti.
Valse	Kuss	Strauss.
Variations	On a German Volkslied	Ochs.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rama Kondajee, aged 30 years. Deceased was a painter employed in the P. and O. Dockyard. On Friday last, while standing on a staging and painting the sides of a vessel lying in the P. and O. Company's dry dock, Mazagon, deceased accidentally fell into the dock, a distance of about 28 feet, and sustained a fracture to his skull and other injuries, from the effects of which he died in the hospital on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Antone D'Souza, aged 50 years. Deceased was a servant to a baker. On Sunday morning, about five o'clock, while passing along the Girgaum Road with a basket of bread on his head, he was knocked down and run over by a dog-cart. Three of his ribs were fractured and he also sustained severe internal injuries. He was removed to the hospital, where he died at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.—A few weeks ago there was launched on the Tyne, from the shipyard of Messrs. Wigham Richardson and Company, a smart-looking clipper steamer, the Hindu, which has been built to the order of the Cutch Mandvie Steam Navigation Company. After launching the steamer was at once towed under the sheers to receive her engines, which are of 1,500 horse power, and of the builders' own make. The Hindu was duly christened by Miss Christie, of Tynemouth, and will proceed to Bombay as soon as she can be got ready. She will be employed exclusively in the passenger traffic upon the Indian cast.

ROBBING A MOTHER.—Dhondoo Tookaram, a Hindoo lad, aged 12 years, was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with stealing Rs. 6-2 in cash, the property of his mother who lives at Nagpada. The mother stated that she had Rs. 6-2 in a bag under her pillow, and it was safe that morning ; she left it there and went to the bath-room, on her return she missed the money from the bag, and her son was gone. She reported the matter to the police, who within a short time traced the accused with the money in his possession. The accused, she said, was a bad boy and often stole money from her. The lad, on pleading guilty, was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory

PROMPTED BY JEALOUSY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Inspector Dillon charged a Hindoo, named Rama Luxmon, before Mr. Ryan, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Bhimi, his wife. The accused and the woman, it appeared, had lived very unhappy together for the last month owing to the former believing the latter to be faithless to him. He often beat her, and last week while she was asleep attempted to cut off her nose. Fortunately for the woman this room was in a crowded chawl and her cries brought assistance. Her husband was prevented by a neighbour from doing much injury. In defence the man pleaded provocation, inasmuch as his wife was unfaithful to him. Mr. Ryan passed a sentence of 18 months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A JUVENILE CHEAT.—Seetaram Wittoba, a Hindoo lad, aged 14 years, was yesterday charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with "altering the appearance of a Queen's coin with intent that the altered coin should pass as a coin of a different description and of a higher value." The accused, on Sunday, at 7 p.m., went to Narayen Pandoo, a sweetmeat hawker, at Cammateepoora, and called out for a pie worth of sweets, and handing the altered coin demanded change for it. The sweetmeat hawker, finding it to be a copper pie coated with quicksilver, called a policeman and gave the lad in charge together with the quicksilvered pie. The accused in his defence stated that he found the coin on the road. He was, however, convicted and ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

OVERLOADING CARTS WITH TIMBER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Brewin charged Dunjee Siddoo and Rama Suntoo, cart-drivers, before Mr. Ryan with cruelly torturing their bullocks. Mr. Brewin stated that the accused loaded their carts with immense logs of timber each weighing about a ton-and-a-quarter. They had an extra cart each attached to their own, but this, the Superintendent said, was no help to the bullocks in the cart in which the timber was loaded, as when going down a decline or descending a bridge the animals were almost lifted off their feet. His Worship was of opinion that the present mode of conveying timber adopted by merchants and muccadums was defective. He thought that some change should be made and owners directed to use a cart something on the lines of the military gun carriage. Superintendent Brewin stated he would bring the matter to the notice of the Commissioner of Police. A fine of Rs. 3 each was inflicted.

OPIUM SMUGGLING AT POONA.—The further hearing of the case in which Taljee Harjee and another is charged with smuggling a large quantity of opium was proceeded with before Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, on Saturday and yesterday at Poona. The accused, on being questioned, denied the charge, stating that the boxes containing the opium belonged to other individuals whom they did not know, but who were in the carriage at the time and had sneaked out of it, apprehending detection.—*Poona Observer.*

THE EXTENSIVE THEFT FROM THE POONA RAILWAY STATION.—A few months ago, a theft was committed at the Poona Railway station, in which a sum of about Rs. 2,500, being the pay of some of the Railway Police, was stolen. With reference to this case we learn that the pay of the Police concerned in the matter has been reduced as a punishment for the carelessness and neglect they showed in allowing the robbery to be commited. It is stated that the Inspector's pay has been reduced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 80.—*Deccan Herald.*

H. M. S. RANGER.

H. M.'s GUN-BOAT RANGER, Captain S. Johnson, which arrived in Bombay harbour in October last, for a fresh commission, left yesterday for the Persian Gulf, her mission there being the suppression of slave trade. She was to have sailed on Saturday last, but was delayed owing to discovery of a defect in her machinery. She cleared out of the dock on Tuesday last and on Friday went out for a trial-trip and it was then that the defective working of a steam-valve was disclosed. She put back at once, and has since been repaired,

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

OUT of 67 candidates who presented themselves for the LL.B, Examination the following twenty-six candidates were yesterday declared to have passed the examination :—

FIRST CLASS.—Mathradas Ramchand Javahri.

PASS.—Hirauand Khemsing Advani, Sakharam Keshav Bhagvat, Mahadev Vaman Bhat, Sitaram Yashwant Dalvi, Vishvanath Mahadev Herlekar, Vamdev Ramchandra Joglekar, Trimak Vithal Kalsulkar, Damodar Nilkanth Khare, Dalpatrai Rochiram Lalvani, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Malvi, Damubhai Dayabhai Mehta, Kaikhosru Framjee Modi, Har Atmaram Mohile, Lakshuman Krishnajee Nulkar Jamshedjee Kavasjee Patel, Ganesh Vinayak Patvardhan, Ramchandra Dinkar Phadke, Vishnu Krishna Rashingkar, Dhondo Moroba Sanzgiri, Raghavjee Jayakrishna Vyas, Hirji Pestonjee Wadia, Behramjee Hirjibhai Warden, Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik, Madhav Narayen Patvardhan, Murarjee Anandjee Tana.

Arnold's Scholarship in Hindoo Law has been warded to Mahadev Vaman Bhat.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 5.

(Before the Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

SHEPHERD AND COMPANY *vs.* JOOMABHOY LALLJI AND COMPANY.

IN the matter of the Admiralty suits between the steam ship Celerity and the steam ship Shastri, Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, on behalf of Messrs Shepherd and Company, applied for a review of judgment under section 623 of the Civil Procedure Code. In delivering judgment in the case in February last, his Lordship held that both the vessels were to blame for the collision that occurred between them in the Dabool Creek ; but since then new evidence had been discovered, on the strength of which the learned counsel applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the other side to show cause why a review of judgment should not be granted. Mr. Shepherd, in his affidavit which was relied upon, stated that since the judgment in the case was pronounced on the 1st February last, he met Mr. William Henry McCann, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge of the coast guard service, which department had charge of the buoying and lighting of the Dabool River. In the course of conversation as to the decree pronounced by his Lordship, Mr. McCann informed Mr. Shepherd that the Tolkeshwar Light was visible from buoy at the mouth of the Dabool River, as he had frequently seen the buoy from the Tolkeshwar Light, and that therefore *a fortiori* the light was visible from the buoy. He stated that, in February 1886, he was at Anjenwell, and while inspecting the Tolkeshwar Light on that occasion, he noticed that the buoy was distinctly visible from that light. Since obtaining this information Mr. Shepherd had instructed the commanders of his vessels frequenting the Dabool River to note if the light was so visible from the buoy ; and they corroborated Mr. McCann's statement, as did also Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, and Mr. Kenneth Macaulay who, acting upon his instructions, proceeded to Dabool to note the bearings of the buoy from the light. It appeared that the decision of the Court was based in a great measure upon the fact that the Tolkeshwar Light was not visible from the buoy as fixed by Mr. McCann upon the chart put in, being without the arc within which the light was visible as stated in the "West Coast of Hindustan Pilot." Mr Shepherd proceeded at once to make the enquiries, the relevance of which had not suggested itself to him until he heard the judgment as to the collision and the deductions drawn by the Court from the fact. The information contained in the West Coast of Hindustan Pilot" as to the arc within which the light is visible was incorrect and misleading, and was contradictory to the evidence which he could produce on this point. This memorandum of review could not be filed earlier because the decree had not been drawn up in the case.

Mr. W. H. McCann said in his affidavit that his department had charge of the buoying and lighting of the Dabool River, and it was by his directions that the buoy at the mouth of the river was placed in its present position. It was now placed a little further westward than it was at the date of the collision. Mr. McCann remembered mentioning to Mr. Shepherd, in the course of conversation, that the Tolkeshwar Light was visible from the buoy. He had frequently seen the buoy from the light, and therefore a portion of the light could be seen from the buoy. He saw the buoy from the light in February 1886, and also in April last when he was at Angenwell.

Messrs. Lidbetter and Macaulay, in their joint affidavit, said they were marine surveyors and under instructions from Mr. Shepherd, proceeded to Dabool in February last for the purpose of fixing the exact position of the buoy at the mouth of the Washisti river and also ascertaining the bearings within which the Tolkeshwar Light is visible. On the 13th February, they very carefully ascertained from the Tolkeshwar Light the exact bearing of the buoy from the light, and the arc through which the light is visible. In the "West Coast of Hindustan Pilot" referred to by the Court, with reference to the Tolkeshwar Light, it is stated—"The light is a fixed white light, elevated 333 feet above high water, visible through an arc of 178 degrees or between the bearings north by west, one-third west (nearly) and south by east, half-east." The result of the observations by Messrs. Lidbetter and Macaulay was that the above statement is incorret and misleading, the true fact being that the light is visible through an arc of 180 degrees or between the bearings north 26 degrees east and south 26th degrees west. There is no rising ground or other obstruction whatever to prevent the light from being seen within that arc except immediately under the cliffs, but it is distinctly visible at the buoy as at present placed, and also considerably to the eastward thereof. Even outside the arc above stated, the light is dimly visible by reflexion from the fluted convex glass lons of the lamp itself for a considerable distance. The deponents considered that a steamer could not pass out of the river inside of the buoy with safety at any state of the tide.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 3rd Dec. as compared with the statement of the 26th Nov. :—

	Nov. 26. Rs.	Dec. 3. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,36,447	50,42,473
do. do. at Branches	15,59,299	13,65,980
Other Deposits	3,47,71,586	3,50,07,979
Post Bills	18,003	18,525
Cash Credits undrawn	13,21,489	14,20,575
	5,56,06,824	5,53,55,532
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	63,05,563	45,57,310
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	33,48,327	36,24,880
Loans, on Security of do	32,51,458	33,73,136
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,462	5,560
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,73,40,046	1,88,95,605
Stamps	24,167	24,135
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,86,170		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000		
	3,01,098	3,01,170
Bullion	6,10,165	1,27,900
Cash Balances with Correspondents	13,14,311	13,05,328
Cash and Currency Notes	2,31,07,227	2,31,40,508
	5,56,06,824	5,53,55,532

A PROPOSITION has been made to the Egyptian Government to organise a force of 40,000 men, who would be taken away from their military duties for four months out of the year and employed on the canals and public works. The adoption of this scheme would, it is thought, while materially strengthening the defensive power of Egypt, relieve the Public Works Department of a heavy financial train.

THE high priest of the Baidyanath temple at Deoghar has addressed the Viceroy in a letter regarding the actual and threatened legislation on infant marriage, widow marriage, and other subjects. He relates how a mistake of his own in the distribution of the temple alms stirred up the devotees of the god Baidyanath against him. Then he recalls the far-reaching effects of the *saligram* incident in the Calcutta High Court a few years ago. As a contemporary remarks it is a sign of the times to find a high priest taking an active part in such a controversy.

SCENE IN THE MADRAS POLICE COURT.

THE *Madras Mail* gives the following account of a scene in the local Police Court in which Dr. Currie was chief actor :—

On the case against Dr. Currie being called on Friday, in the Town Police Court, before Mr. Scharlieb Dr. Currie appeared with a bottle of medicine in his hand, and declared that he was unwell, and could not go on with the case. He said he had been starving all day on Friday, and that on reaching the Penitentiary that evening he had ravenously partaken of some horse gram pepper-water, in consequence of which he had been suffering all night from a severe attack of diarrhœa. He said he wanted to see a surgeon as he was really ill, and he positively declined to go on. He then burst out crying, and lay down at full length on one of the long seats in the Court. He said that he was suffering from temporary deafness ; and that he was afraid that he would get cholera, if he was detained there. His Worship asked Dr. Currie to keep quiet, and said that he would not be disturbed ; but the latter declared that he could not keep quiet, as he was out of his senses. He then laid down for a couple of minutes, suddenly got up, and made a rush out of Court. He was, however, seized by a Police Sergeant, and a struggle took place. Dr. Currie cried out—"God have mercy upon me ! I am dying ! Take me to the General Hospital, and let me die in hospital rather than in prison. Lord have mercy upon me ! Send me to hospital, your Worship, and I will pray for you. While still crying out, he was carried downstairs by the police and placed in the lock-up. In the meantime the case was proceeded with. Mr. Ambrose being present on behalf of Dr. Currie. Mr. Holmes, Telegraph Master, and Mr. Hawken then represented to his Worship that they had been subpœnaed as witnesses by Dr. Currie, and that they knew nothing of the case. His Worship asked these witnesses to attach their addresses to the back of the subpœnas and leave them with the Court Inspector, and said that if they were required they would be sent for.

After tiffin Brigade Surgeon Hunt, in medical charge of the Penitentiary, was examined. He said that Dr. Currie was quite fit to attend the Court ; he saw no symptoms of cholera or diarrhœa in him, and he (Dr. Hunt) was of opinion that Dr. Currie had been shamming a good deal since he was placed in the Penitentiary, and that he was shamming now in Court.

Dr. Currie was then sent for, and he cross-examined Dr. Hunt.

The case was adjourned.

MADRAS.

A WHOLESALE CONVERSION.—The visit of Colonel Olcott to Bangalore has become noted for a remarkable event in Hindu circles. Our readers will remember that the Civil and Military Station possesses among its other institutions a Brahmo Somaj having for its members leading Hindu gentlemen such as Rai Bahadur Arcot Narrainsawmy and others. These gentlemen have had long intercourse with the gallant Colonel on Theosophy, which has so, it is reported, resulted in the conversion of the leading-men, viz., the priest, the president, secretary, &c., Brahmos into Theosophists. The mandir or building hitherto used as a place of worship by the Brahmos has, we are informed, been converted into a Theosophistic mandir.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. JUSTICE BRANDT, C. S.—Just before the rising of the Madras Appellate Court, on Friday afternoon, Mr. E. B. Powell, Acting Government Pleader, addressed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brandt as follows :—"On behalf of the Bar and Attorneys of this Court, in the absence of my learned friend the Advocate-General who is unavoidably absent in another Court, I have been requested to express to your Lordship the deep regret we feel at the severance which is about to take place of your Lordship's connection with this Court, and at the same time to thank your Lordship for the uniform courtesy and consideration we have invariably received at your Lordship's hands. Your Lordship possesses in a marked degree the faculty of rapidity of thought and speech which during the time your Lordship has sat on the Bench of this Court has enabled you to dispose of the work which has come before you in a singularly rapid manner. Your loss, therefore, at such a time as this is a very serious loss to this Court. Your Lordship is leaving this country in the prime of life, and in the possession of mental and physical vigour undiminished, and we venture to hope that you have still a career before you in England. We wish you a long and happy life amidst as large a circle of friends, of ardent and sincere [illegible] leave behind in this country. On behalf of the Bar and Attorneys I wish your Lordship 'God speed.' His Lordship suitably replied and subsequently the Vakils expressed their regret at his Lordship's departure.—*Mail.*

THE JUBILEE FUND.—A meeting of the Madras Centra Jubilee Committee was held on Friday, the Governor presiding when the following memorandum was circulated :—The subscriptions collected amounted to Rs. 1,54,784 ; the Government made a grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the expense of the local celebration on the 16th February, and the interest that accumulated on the General Fund at 5 per cent, while held by the Treasurers, was Rs. 2,591. Consequently the sum of Rs. 1,59,375 is to be accounted for. The allotment to the Imperial Institute was £5,000, remitted this week, or the equivalent of Rs. 70,329. The amount transferred to the Victoria Technical Institute is Rs. 54,231. The transfer, by special desire, to the Victoria People's Hall was Rs. 1,005. The Local Celebration cost Rs. 11,588 on the 16th Feb., and Rs. 3,000 on the 20th June, or Rs. 14,588 in all. The engrossing and preparation of the Address cost Rs. 317. The casket for the Address cost Rs. 6,158, but of this sum Messrs. E. Orr & Sons deducted Rs. 480, which by their request was added to their previous subscription of Rs. 800. The Address and its casket consequently cost Rs. 6,475. The cost of producing the Memorial Volume was £364 for the 1st, and £290 for the 2nd edition, total £654 or Rs. 9,084. The cost of the casket for the volume was Rs. 1,325, and of photographs Rs. 456. The cost of the Memorial Volume and casket was therefore Rs. 11,165. The expenses incurred in Madras for stationery, postages, telegrams and clerk, were Rs. 1,164, and £29, or Rs. 414 was spent by the Delegate in telegraphing from England the results of his mission, The total of petty expenses was therefore Rs. 1,579. The sum of Rs. 12,015 (in addition to the sums included in the above mentioned Rs. 54,231) has been subscribed for, but has not yet been paid to the Victoria Technical Institute.—*Mail.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th December, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fan.	29·956
Temperature of the Air	77·9
Wet Bulb Termometer	66·2
Dew Point	59·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·543
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·8
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	343

* From midnight to midnight.

THE Orient Line steamer Ormuz, which left Suez on the 27th October, with the mails of the 21st, arrived at King George's Sound, Western Australia, on Monday evening, landing the mails and those passengers who travelled with them in less than twenty-four days from London. The steamer maintained throughout an average speed of upwards of 15¾ knots, which is considerably in advance of the best speed ever before attained on the Australian voyage.

THE caravan from Badakshan, which was plundered of four mules laden with merchandise, by the people of Dara Punjshere, it appears, belonged to the Bajaur tribe. As soon as they reached Kabul, they were presented to the Amir, but they did not dare to complain of their loss. The Kafla is yet at Kabul : only one man of them reached Peshawar on the 28th November, and he states that 28 Chiefs of the Amiran tribe of Bako Lung, who had been Jagirdars from the time of Amir Shere Ali Khan, came with the caravan and they were thrown into jail the moment they arrived.

THE *St. James's Gazette* tells a story, the hero of which is understood to be Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the scene the National Liberal Club. On Lord Mayor's Day, it says, strict orders went out from the committee of a certain Liberal Club to the hall-porter to admit none but members, or friends personally introduced by them, to the club premises. "'A stranger who, although not a member, had been in the habit of running in and out of the club at will to seek his friends or acquaintances there, was descried by the hall-porter gaily popping up the hall staircase. The myrmidon asked the stranger his business. Altercation. Strong language. Porter at first politely firm ; then angry. Stranger finally bundled into the street, or rather into that gutter which is the fount of inspiration for his contribution to journalism. The committee of the club have expressed approval of this strange outrage."

EXECUTION OF THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

BRAVADO ON THE SCAFFOLD.

FOUR of the condemned Anarchists at Chicago duly expiated their crime on the gallows within Cook County Jail, on the morning of the 11th ult. A telegram from Chicago says :—

The day dawned fine and clear, but bitterly cold, and a large force of police, who had been on duty all night, had an unpleasant vigil. Many persons endeavoured to get near the gates. Some, who were friends of the condemned men, vainly implored to be allowed to pass, and many idle sight-seekers were equally unsuccessful. The police had received imperative orders to allow no person to pass within five hundred feet of the prison walls unless armed with the written permission of the Sheriff, and they followed out their instructions to the letter.

THE LAST NIGHT.

All the condemned men retired to rest at a late hour last night, having been previously advised of the final decision of the Governor of Illinois. Schwab and Fielden received the news of the commutation of their death sentence with apparent indifference, and they certainly expressed not the slightest gratitude for the mercy extended to them. Parsons smiled when informed of the fate in store for him, and Fischer and Engel did not move a muscle on receiving the same intimation. Spies, however, completely broke down. He had been almost from the first confident that his life would be spared, although he had professed indifference on the subject. When, however, he learned that there was no hope for him, he burst into tears and sobbed and moaned in a pitiful manner. Glaring at the Sheriff's officer and wringing his hands, he hoarsely exclaimed, "Awful, oh, awful to think that I should have to die." He continued to moan and sob convulsively until he dropped into a troubled slumber. Each prisoner was watched in his cell by Sheriff officers, and all the corridors and yards were patrolled throughout the night by policemen and warders. Fischer was the first to awaken. He had slept soundly, and at six o'clock he sprang out of his cot, almost blithely. Instantly he seemed to realise that he had awakened only to die. He clasped his head and rolled his eyes, as if mad, and gazed at the skylight of his cell as if a wild hope of escape had struck him. The fit did not last long, and, having regained his equanimity, he proceeded calmly to dress. The Sheriff officers who had been watching him bade him good morning, but he acknowledged the salutation with an ungracious nod and grunt. Shortly after six o'clock Spies, Engel, and Parsons awoke. Each dressed and performed his ablutions in the calmest manner and almost in silence. At the conclusion of breakfast, the Sheriff gave permission for the condemned men to read a letter written to them by their more fortunate comrades Schwab and Fielden. The letter was couched in most touching terms, and the writers protested that they would rather have died for the cause with their dear comrades. The letter was passed from cell to cell, and was read and returned by each prisoner, but not one of them seemed to be particularly affected by its contents.

THE MORNING.

The only visitor permitted to enter the cells was a Methodist clergyman. Spies smiled contemptuously in the Rev. gentleman's face, and ostentatiously disregarded his words. The other men behaved as if entirely oblivious of what was going on. Spies not only spurned the invitation to join in supplication to the Almighty, but lighted a cigar, crossed his legs, and began writing a lettter, looking cool and contented, as if he were a prosperous business man in his office. In the midst of the prayer he called loudly for envelopes, and when left to himself he continued writing rapidly for half an hour. Then he sealed his letters and directed them, still in a most unconcerned manner. After he had finished hie correspondence, however, and had leisure to think, he threw off his flippant manner and sat motionless and evidently lost in thought for a considerable time. Later on a letter was handed to him, the contents of which seemed to move him deeply; but he quickly conquered his emotion and called for "Rhine wine," which was promptly given to him. The other men all this time sat in their cells, for the most part in gloomy silence. Each received several letters and read them without remark. Meanwhile the whole city was astir. By ten o'clock an immense crowd had gathered outside the jail. Every grade of society and every nationality in Europe was represented. The slums had sent out their thousands, but the authorities were prepared. The whole mass was permeated by policemen and detectives. Every known revolutionist, and there were many present, was closely watched, and every footstep dogged. The very roofs of the jail and of [illegible] swarmed with armed policemen ; for rumours had reached the ears of the authorities that attempts would be made to throw bombs into the prison yards. The preparedness of the authorities had the desired effect. Some excitement was caused at nine o'clock by the arrival of the relatives of the condemned men. They had, however, previously had their farewell interviews, and they were refused further interview. Most of them, after a fresh outburst of grief, went away, but Mrs. Parsons, a coloured woman, fiercely resented the action of the police in denying her access to her husband, and insisted upon being admitted, together with her children, who grouped at her skirts in a scared sort of way. The police treated the unfortunate woman with forbearance, but as she absolutely refused to stir from the spot, and had power to create a serious disturbance by her frantic behaviour, she was placed under arrest, and taken with her children to the police station.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD.

At a quarter to ten the condemned men commenced their last toilet. Each carefully washed himself and donned a new suit of black clothes, which had been furnished to them by their friends. A profound silence reigned throughout the prison, broken only at intervals by the sound of feet in the corridors. All at once this death-like stillness was interrupted by a man's voice, and in another moment the stirring strains of the Marseillaise filled the gloomy palace. The singer was Fischer. He stood erect at the door of his cell, his face wreathed with smiles, and his head thrown defiantly back. The warders gazed upon the man almost spell-bound, and made no attempt to interfere. Fischer evidently expected his three comrades to join in the song, but they did not do so, and, after singing two verses, he abruptly stopped, and retired to the furthest corner of his cell. All the men heard the well-known strains, and were visibly affected. Schwab, indeed, started to join in, but his emotion choked his voice, and he paced his cell in a nervous and agitated manner. Parsons and Spies listened intently, and smiled with pleasure, but they remained silent. Fischer soon recovered from his disappointment, and talked freely to his watchers. He told them that he had dreamed of his dear home in Germany, and of his parents. He declared that memories of his childhood so crowded upon him that for a while he imagined he was still a child, and in the old country.

THE EXECUTION.

Shortly after eleven o'clock the sounds of hammering invaded the prison. The carpenters were testing the scaffold. All the prisoners plainly heard the gruesome noise, but they were not much affected thereby. It even moved Engel to jocularity. He advanced to the door of his cell, and winked knowingly at his watchers, to one of whom—William Stobie—he remarked with a disgusting leer and chuckle, "I'll put in a good word for you, Bill, when I get to heaven." At ten minutes to twelve the procession was formed. It was led by the Sheriff, who was followed by Spies, Fischer, Engel, and Parsons in the order named. The condemned men walked firmly and showed no signs of faltering until the scaffold was reached at four minutes to twelve. Then all turned deathly pale, and Spies and Engle seemed as though they would faint. Spies, especially, looked the picture of horror as he took his stand under the gallows. Engel drew up his shoulders, as if making a supreme effort to face his fate with fortitude. Parsons firmly set his teeth and tried to smile. Fischer alone was absolutely indifferent, and did not move a muscle or indicate fear by the slightest tremor.

Just as the white caps were being drawn down, Fischer made some jocular remark to Engel, who laughed aloud. The white caps were drawn down almost simultaneously, and at the same moment each man endeavoured to speak. Spies from beneath his death covering shrieked, "Silence is more powerful than speech ;" Engel called out, "Hurrah for anarchy ;" Fischer shouted "This is the happiest moment of my life—long live anarchy ;" Parsons exclaimed in tremulous tones, "Shall I be allowed to speak? Oh, men and women of America"—at this point the Sheriff moved his position, and at the same moment Parsons' cap shifted sufficiently for him to catch a last glimpse of a fellow-creature. "Let me speak, Sheriff," he shrieked ; "let the voice of the people be heard." The words died upon the wretched man's lips, for at a signal from the Sheriff the traps were sprung, and an awful silence followed. Parsons' neck was broken by the fall of his body, and he scarcely moved. But Engel, Fischer, and Spies were slowly strangled, and their death throes were horrible to behold. It was not until twelve minutes past twelve—fourteen minutes after the bolts were drawn—that the doctors certified that all the men were dead. The bodies were afterwards cut down and handed over to the relatives and friends for burial.

AN energetic but fruitless attempt has been made by the Panslavists to prevail upon the Czar to lend assistance to the Abyssinians against Italy and England. Although the argument as to Russia's interests in the Red Sea was strenuously put forward, it availed nothing, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, against the Czar's determination not to mix up Russia in the Abyssinian affair.

SIR DOUGLAS GALTON ON SANITATION IN INDIA.

SIR DOUGLAS GALTON, Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts, delivered an address on Nov.16, on the opening of the Society's 134th session. Dealing with quarantine at the conclusion of his address, he referred to the discussion of the subject at the International Hygienic Congress at Vienna. Without arriving at any conclusion as to the extent to which cholera contagion might be conveyed, the discussions at that congress showed the universally prevalent feeling to be that quarantine was ineffectual to stop the march of cholera, but that its progress was determined entirely by the insanitary conditions it met on its way. But the remark was made—"You English have, by your sanitary improvements, prevented cholera from gaining a foothold in England : why do you not attack it in its birthplace, and prevent it from springing into life in India? If your Indian ports were not affected with cholera, quarantine against India would fall of itself." We might well ask ourselves why had we done so little for the sanitary improvement of Indian populations. It had not been for want of knowledge. In 1860 a Royal Commission presided over by Lord Derby made several recommendations. Sanitary Commissions had been apointed and they had collected in twenty-five years a vast mass of information which all pointed one way. Where there was damp, dirt, and bad water, cholera, as well as the still more deadly fevers, throve ; where these favouring conditions were wanting, cholera and many other preventable diseases did not exist.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN AMERICA.

A BANQUET was given in Mr. Chamberlain's honour on Tuesday night, Nov 15, by the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Chamberlain, after expressing his thanks to the Chamber for its hospitality, said, "I am rejoiced to think that the anxious concern of my own countrymen to remove every possible cause of difference between us is shared by the vast majority of Americans, and that neither side will permit an open question to remain which by any possibility may develop into something that might imperil the good relations hitherto existing between the two countries." After adverting to the fact that Great Britain and the United States had dwelt in close friendship for twenty years, Mr. Chamberlain continued as follows :—I have no doubt that we shall be able to settle amicably any point of difference, any trivial conflict of interest which may have arisen. I assure you that I do not look forward to any settlement of these questions which we have to discuss in a way which shall be to the advantage of either party. I am perfectly convinced that it is not to the interest of any great nation to make a settlement not permanently satisfactory to all parties concerned. You will agree with me that it is the part of a statesman, and the highest patriotism, to remove by anticipation petty causes of conflict which might otherwise portend danger. I have no doubt that commercial considerations will weigh heavily in any controversy between Great Britain and the United States, in spite of obstacles interposed by politicians ; for the two countries are the greatest customers of each other, and they cannot afford the luxury of a quarrel under such circumstances. Both have given hostages to fortune. Mr. Chamberlain then gave his impressions of America, and referred to the immense accumulations of wealth in the country. He thought that the great problem of the future would be its distribution. Mr. Chamberlain was listened to with great interest, and the right honourable gentleman was loudly cheered as he resumed his seat. The banquet was one of most memorable in the history of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov 18.)

WAR OFFICE, *Pall Mall*, 18th November, 1887.

11th Hussars, Lieut-Col and Col J C Kinchant retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Brigade of Foot Guards, Surg-Major W R Lane, Scots Guards, to be Brigade Surg, vice A G Elkington, Grenadier Guards, retired.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Capt W S Stewart Savile, from the Leicestershire Regt, to be Capt, vice V T Bunbury, who exchanges.

[illegible] resigns his Commission.

The Leicestershire Regt, Capt V T Bunbury from the Buffs (East Kent Regt), to be Capt, vice W S Stewart-Savile, who exchanges.

The South Wales Borderers, Lieut R C Cockerill has been seconded for service with the 1nd S C.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), Capt H K Cavaye retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut F C A Gilpin has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), Sergt W F Leader, from the Gloucestershire Regt, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut C E Green, transferred to the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut G N Prendergast has been seconded for service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Lieut G A J Soltau-Symons, from the 3rd Batn, the Devonshire Regt, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut G N Prendergast.

The York and Lancaster Regt, Qrmr and Hony Major A Boulger, V C, is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

The Highland Light Infy, The second Christian name of Second Lieut H R Wallis is Ryves, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of 29th March, 1887.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Capt Ed Allen has been seconded for Service with the Commissariat and Transport Staff.

Staff, Major-Genl S de B Edwardes, CB, Bo Infy, to be a Major-Genl on the Staff, to command a Divn of the Bo Army, vice Lieut-Genl A Carnegy, Bo S C who has vacated that appointment.

Col W Black, CB, from Lieut-Col, half-day, to be an Asst Adjt and Qrmr-Genl, and to have the substantive rank of Col in the Army.

Artillery College, Major J F Harman, Royal Artillery, to be Asst Director, vice Major P L Macgregor, R A, whose period of Staff service is about to expire.

Commissariat and Transport Staff, The undermentioned Officers to be Depy-Asst Commissaries-General :—Lieut F C A Gilbin, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), with the temporary rank of Capt in the Army, Capt E Allen, the Royal Irish Rifles, Lieut G N Prendergast, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, with the temporary rank of Capt in the Army.

Ordnance Store Dept, The undermentioned Asst Commissaries-Genl of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Major, having completed five years' service in that rank, have been granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Col :—C G L Campbell and J Steevens.

Memoranda—The undermentioned Lieut-Cols to be Cols :—C C Suther, Royal Marine Artillery, C W B Bell, Deputy-Asst Adjt Genl, Head Quarters of the Army.

Major and Hony Lieut-Col F Ward, retired pay, late the East Surrey Regt, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Capt H Bacon, retired pay, has retired from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Lieut A G T Burton, half-pay, resigns his Commission.

The undermentioned Qrmrs and Hony Lieuts have been granted the honorary rank of Capt in the Army :—J McCann, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians), A Crawly, the Northamptonshire Regt.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Col W B Thomson, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Lieut-Genl S Chalmers, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Major Genl C R Blair, Bo Infy, to be Lieut-Genl.

Col G H W Fagan, Bo Infy, to be Major-Genl.

Col H E Dyneley, Madras Cavy, to be Major-Genl, on the Unemployed Superny List.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut G W Carter, having resigned his Commission in the 4th Batn, the Buffs (East Kent Regt), ceases to be an officer of the Reserve.

Lieut C G Scobell, having resigned his Commission in the 4th Batn, the East Surrey Regt, ceases to be an Officer of the Reserve.

Lieut T J Christian, 3rd Batn, the Leicestershire Regt, to be Lieut.

THE sanction of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy to the Anglo-French Convention for the neutralization of the Suez Canal (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) is now assured. The attitude of Russia remains doubtful. As a matter of courtesy, the British Government allowed the French Government to be first in communicating the terms of the convention to the Porte.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood purifying remedies known Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W L Buyers, B.	Sub-Cond J J Canterbury, B.
Mr J Craig, B.	Lt-Col A S Grove, MSC.
Col B Williams, CB, BSC.	Lieut A C Baldwin, MSC.
Col F Knowles, BSC.	Surg W A Quayle, MD, M.
Capt J G Day, R Eng.	Mr H E Watson, Bo.
Lieut L C H Staniforth, BSC.	The Rev A W Baynham, Bo.
Lieut R M Maxwell, BSC.	Maj M Mayne, Bo SC.
Lieut H Bower, BSC.	Lieut A E Aitken, Bo SC.
Cond T Smith, B.	Lieut A E S Searle, Bo SC
Cond P McBrien, B.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J H Lowe, B, 12 mo.	Lieut M T Shewen, Bo SC 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J H Anderson, B.	Lieut L C Fryer, BSC.
Mr W Monies, B.	Sub-Cond E Hagan, B.
Mr W H Brand, B.	Capt J M T Badgley, RM Eng.
Mr C A G Lillingston, B.	Mr H E Watson, Bo.
Mr H L Butcher, B.	Capt H M Passy, Bo SC.
Mr P D Barclay, B.	Lieut W Ayerst, Bo SC.
The Rev C Swymerton, B.	The permission given to Staff-Com T C Pascoe, RN, to return to duty, is cancelled.
Col J M McNeile, RB Eng.	
Lt-Col A J D Hawes, BSC.	
Major J A L Montgomery, BSC.	

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 2 9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 4 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 3
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloir per lb	0 3 3
Fore Ribs, each	0 2 9
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
De. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, par lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

	Rs. a. p.
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 11 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 10 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 6
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 0 9
Lime, per seer	0 0 9
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 10
Do. pounded, per seer	0 0 6
FRUITS—	
Pine Apples, large, each	1 0 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Custard Apples, each	0 1 0
Pomeloes, large, each	1 6 0
Do. small, each	0 9 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 1 6
Orange, large, per dozen	1 3 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 7 0
Grapes, white, per seer	0 6 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 5 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 2 9
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	1 2 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	5 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 12 0
Pears per dozen	0 12 0
Grapes Cabool per box	0 5 0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1 12 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Mussumbees, per dozen	0 14 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	16 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 4 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	5 4 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 10 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
DRY FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large per each	0 1 0
Do. small do.	0 0 9
Surmaye large per each	0 12 0
Do. small, per each	0 6 0
Palah large	0 1 6
Do. small	0 0 9
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Dongry fish, each	0 1 6
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	3 8 0
Do. large, per seer	0 1 6
Do. small do. per maund	2 6 0
Do. do. do per seer	0 1 0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. small, per maund	0 14 0
Do. do. seer	0 0 5
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 9
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Cabbages, small	0 7 0
Do. small per each	0 4 0
Turnips large, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Cauliflowers large, per each	0 6 0
Do. small, per each	0 4 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 3
Cellery, large, each	0 1 3
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 3
Do. small, each	0 0 9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0
Green Peas, per seer	0 1 3
French Beans	0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0 0 5
Brinjals, Bombay, per doz	0 4 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 7 0
Do. small, each	0 5 0
Artichoke, per seer	0 1 0
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 6
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Roselles per seer	0 0 6
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 8 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 8 0
Betelnut, per maund	4 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffra bad per seer	0 5 6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, good JOBBING COMPOSITORS, Men of Experience. Can apply at *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, a Furnished HOUSE, moderate rent. Apply to "C," *Bombay Gazette*.

DON'T BUY your 'Xmas Toys, Dolls and Fancy Presents, without first seeing the New Novelties at Cheap Prices, just opened by SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE "DEVERSUN" Patent Collar Stud and Solitaires. Latest Improvement, in one piece, perfectly secure, easily used, no wear to Button-holes, does not crimple the Shirt. Collar Studs Rs. 2-4 and 3, Solitaires Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 9-8.
THORPE & Co.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

SEND Rs. TWO, and you will get 1lb. of our GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE. Good enough for the Queen to drink. Price list and Tea directions on application—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, next door to the Vienna Confectionery.

RUSSIAN and GERMAN LESSONS by a Teutonic-Russian Diplomaed Teacher. Highest References. Address, care of SIGNOR PEDRAZA, Meadow Street.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT—Orders are being REGISTERED at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an AMERICAN ORGAN, with 3 Sets Reeds and 13 Stops, Sweet-Toned and Powerful. Can be seen at Book and Tract Rooms, Dhoby Talao.

ICES, Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality Ladies' Fans, Scents Ladies' Plush Bags, Birthday, Christmas and New Year's Cards, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, English and French Sweets. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Ladies' Diamond, Half-Hoop, Pearl, Sapphire, Ruby and Emerald Rings of Beautiful Fashions, Rs. 150 to Rs. 550.—S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle., Fort, Bombay.

MRS. LEAVITT, of Boston, U. S. A., will lecture in the Framjee Cawasjee Hall, on TUESDAY, the 6th Dec., at 8-30 p.m. Subject: "God in Government." Other lectures to be announced. Mrs. Leavitt is a member of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Association.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MARKET, DHOBI TALAO, is OPEN to the Public. Articles of the Best Quality to be had at the Cheapest Rates.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

SINGER'S [illegible] FOR CASH [illegible] MACHINES,

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

REGISTRY OFFICE for DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—MOONSHY & Co., Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

CASHMERES, Angolas, Tweeds and Worsted Suitings on view To-day. From 10 As per yard Cash). The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Gent.'s Outfitters Church Gate Street.

B. A. DE NORONHA has RETURNED to BOMBAY and will be glad to give LESSONS on the Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Singing.—Old Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—LIKE ITS PROTOTYPE—The Best. No low pitched, ill-ventilated Rooms so common here. Extensive Views, including the Bombay Sea. Near Gymkhana, Church, &c.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Just received Perfumery and Theatrical articles from the best Houses in London and Paris. 73 B, Esplanade Road.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—A Choice Collection from the Leading London Publishers, in all Styles, to suit every taste, at prices from 3 Pies to Re. 1-4 each. BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 36, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who must be thoroughly conversant with both accounts and correspondence. Highest references required. Salary liberal. Apply to "X Y Z," care of this paper.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NOW READY, *First Volume, Price Rs. 6* Postage 4 annas, ATKINSON'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF BRITISH INDIA, as administered in the Bombay Presidency: in *four* volumes, by George Atkinson, Sergeant-at-Law. Edited by Rustomji Merwanji Patell, LL.B., Pleader. The CAXTON PRINTING WORKS, Bombay.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to address in country on receipt of money order; price from Re. 1 Up. Rs. 2½ to 5 to Rs. 25. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade. For [illegible]

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, the [illegible] best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort. [illegible] received from the [illegible]

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, [illegible] Chocolate Creams, Chocolates &c., PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL [illegible] BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE [illegible] received a Consignment of very best [illegible] Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through one of [illegible] These have been made specially to our order by the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The gun vessel Turquoise is still in the dock, and it is not likely she will leave until after Christmas.

The barque Cooleen, 628 tons, Captain T Hall, cleared out yesterday, to sail for Chittagong, in ballast.

The Haji Casam steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W E Breeze, will sail to-day for Aden and Jedda laden with cargo and 190 pilgrims.

The Anchor line steamer Victoria, 2,207 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, under command of Captain W Russel, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 5th ultimo. She had the following passengers:—Mrs Adam, Mrs Anderson, Miss Arthur, Mr G Buckley, Mrs H L Dundas and two children, Mr and Mrs Dunbar and child, Miss Forman, Rev and Mrs Gobeen and two children, Mr Hallis, Miss Janvier, Mrs Jardine and child, Surgeon and Mrs Jameson, Captain Leslie, Miss Lawson, Miss McDonald, Mr and Mrs W Reid, and three Misses Reid, Mr and Mrs Russell and two children, Mr. Raper, Mrs Stewart Rolland, Captain Street, Captain Slaber, Mr Sutherland, Mrs H Lovett Thomas and child, Mrs Thorburn and four children, Mr and Mrs Wadia and two children, Mr Watson, Mrs Miss Sharpe young, one servant, two ayahs and two maids.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
5TH DECEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Gem	1361	A. Nichol	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Peshawur	3927	W. A. Wheler	C	P. & O. Co.
" Hazara	1327	D. Campbell	D	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Ross Shire	1361	W. Hewat	E	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	F	F. Muir & Co.
" Dago	1239	E. E. Corner	H	F. Muir & Co.
" Bisagno	1499	Aufolo	K	F. Bozzoni.
" China	1394	B. Fletcher	L	K. Nixon & Co.
" Eden Hall	2353	A.B.MacDougall	M	Edward Bates.
" St. Regulus	2031	Henry	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Inchgarvie	1728	M. T. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Govino	1451	Brotherton	P	F. Muir & Co
" Hampstead	1448	E. Jones	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
5	Peshawer (s)	Wheler	London, Nov. 10.
	Victoria (s)	Russell	Liverpool, Nov. 5.
	Bhownagar (s)	Nakoda	Bhownagar.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	H. M. S. Ranger	Johnson	Muscat.
	Satara (s)	Tice	Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels cleared out yesterdaay:—
Steamer Sumatra, Breeze, for Aden and Jedda.
Barque Cooleen, Hall, for Chittagong.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Victoria, for Marseilles, &c.
" Lodestar, for Calcutta.
" Bhownagar, for Bhownagar.
Schooner Bogaree, for Kelapari.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
1 Albyn .... Fisher ... Liverpool, July 29.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 1.—Steamer City of Khios.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
2 Clan Macarthur s .... Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.
2 Tanais s .... Calcutta.
3 Himalaya s .... Negapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 2.

Dundas, Lt. Col., B., A. A. G., Army Head Quarters, on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 3.

Lockhart Mure, Lt., Bo. Poona Horse, on duty, from Sirur.
Beville, Col., Bo., Marine Battalion, off priv. leave.

DECEMBER 4.

Broome, Lt., Bo., 9th B. I., on leave, from Poona.
Shaw, Major Bo., Rl Dublin Fus, from Poona.
Goodenough, Lt., Bengal, C. I. Horse, on leave, from Poona.
Sawyer, Capt., Bo., Q. M. G's. Deptt. on station leave, from Deesa.
Urquhart, 2nd Lt., Bengal, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from England.
Williamson, Surgeon Major, Bo., Med Staff, on leave, from Deolali.
Jameson, Surgeon, Bengal, I. M. D., from leave, from England.
Walker, Lt. Col., Madras, 4th Cav. from furlo., from England.
Todd, Col., Bengal, Rl. Irish Fus., from England.
Cairnes, Lt., Bengal, R. E., from M. C. furlough, from England.
Keene, Capt., Bengal, R. A., from leave, from England.
Mosley, Lt. Col., Bengal, 4th Sikhs, on duty, from England.
Leslie, Capt., Bombay, 2nd Grenadiers, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 3.

Gillespie, Major Genl, Bombay, Comdg. Mhow Dn, to rejoin, to Mhow.

DECEMBER, 5.

Dundas, Lt. Col., Bo., A. A. G. to rejoin, to Poona.

DECEMBER 5.

Jackson, Surgn Major, Bo., Med Staff, on duty, to Mhow.
Trail, Col., Mad., R. E., to join, to Calcutta.
Cairnes Lt., Bengal R. E., to rejoin, to Roorkee.
Mosley, Lt. Col. Bengal, 4th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Kohat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Hayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 6th December, 1887.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at 5-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 8th instant, at Head Quarters.
2. The following Extract from General Orders is published for information:—No. 594—The undermentioned Officer has permission to resign his Commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major M R Wyer.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 2592 Vol W. H Main, and No. 2593 Vol W W Howard to "B" Co; and No 2594 Vol J F Fernandes to "F" Company.
4. Sergt Major W F Melvin, "E" Co. is granted one month leave of absence from the 8th inst., and has permission to take his rifle with him.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified:—

5. There will be drill with swords at 7 a.m. this day, Tuesday, the 6th inst., at the Riding school.
6. There will be a Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday next, the 10th inst., at 6-45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea-face.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief JUSTICE.)

For Judgment.

67-86—Tyabji and D—Khudiza Begum and others vs. Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor and another—Winter and B.

Motion.

383-86—Little, S., F. and N.—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khuliffa and others vs. Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—P. G. and S., and M. E. and H.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
Summary suit to be heard in Chamber under Rule 10 A. 1.

452-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Fuckeerapa Valad Iswarappa vs. Toolsidas Soorji and another. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

439-87—In person—Foolchund Khooshaldas and others vs. Sha Dewsey Anundji—In person.

Long Cause.

248-87—Thakurdas D. and C.—Lalji Kutchra and others vs. Dhurrumsey Kara and another—Little, S, F. and N.—Part heard.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

CONSOLS at 101⅞, and French Rentes at 107½ show no alteration from the rates wired by Reuter on Friday. Other financial quotations also come unaltered. In General Produce, the only change on Saturday was in Middling Plantation Coffee, which advanced 1s. per cwt. say to 88s. in a firm market, Medium Mysore being still quoted at 88s. per cwt., The week's Import of Linseed, wired as 35,000 cwt. were thus 30,000 cwt. heavier than for the preceding week.

Telegraphic advices regarding Cotton up to Saturday afternoon have already been chronicled. We learn that the market opened quiet this morning; probable sales, 10,000 bales; Imports 15,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	3,93,974
Do. Branches	Dec.	1,93,319
Other Deposits	Inc.	2,36,393
Government Securities	Dec.	17,48,253
Loans	Inc.	1,21,678
Bills Discounted	Inc.	15,55,559
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	8,983
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	33,281

It will be noticed from the above figures that the already large Private Deposits have further increased by over 2¼ lakhs; but at the same time the amount of Bills discounted is materially greater than it was a week ago; and taking the increase of 1¼ lakh in Loans into account, the net increase in trade requirements is a little under 14½ lakhs, which, however, is more than counterbalanced by the decrease in Government Securities, so that the Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon showed the slight increase of some Rs. 33,000 over that of the previous week. New Cotton has been coming forward to a much smaller extent than was the case at this time last year, and as other branches of trade are quiet, there seems no reason to look for much increase in the demand for money until the turn of the year.

COTTON.—In sympathy with the advices of a fall of 19 points in Futures in New York on Saturday, and of lower spot quotations there and in Liverpool, our market opened this morning quiet and weak, with quotations for new Cotton Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower than last week's closing rates, and in the general absence of demand, the tone remained quiet throughout the day. There were European buyers of Bengal for January delivery at Rs. 160 for "Fully Good," and something was said to have been booked at that rate, but dealers generally asked eight annas to a rupee more. 200 bales of "Fine" were done, for January, at Rs. 174 per candy; and for the present month Rs. 154, Rs. 164, and Rs. 176 have been quoted for the three current grades respectively. Some small ready lots of Julgaum, and Khamgaum (said to be ginned) are reported to have changed hands. Broach, for March, has been quoted at Rs. 231-2; "Good" Bhownuggur, for April, at Rs. 195-6; "Good" Khangaum and Julgaum, for March, at Rs. 202 and Rs. 190 respectively. Dharwar, for May, has receded to Rs. 204 per candy.

WHEAT is quoted 3 pies lower for contracts in the new crop; the only enquiry is for Pessy and Delhi No. 1, and in these no business has transpired, there being a difference of 3 pies between buyers and sellers. In old Ek-Dani a small business at previous rates is reported.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is firm at Rs. 6-1-6 to Rs. 6-3-0 for old, and Rs. 5-14-0 to Rs. 6-1-3 per cwt. for the new crop, and of the latter there are some native buyers in the market at the higher rate for bold Seed. *Rapeseed* is quiet, and dealers quote previous rates all round. *Gingelly* is also quiet at Rs. 7-6-0 per cwt. for this month's delivery of White, and two annas less for Allahabad Seed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,401 bales
Wheat	17,690 cwts
Linseed	7,480 "
Rapeseed	3,925 "
Gingelly	7,946 "
Poppy Seed	1,039 "
Groundnuts	588 "

FREIGHTS have been quiet, but with a rather steadier feeling in the market. Cotton to Liverpool is quoted at 18s. 9d., and to London 17s. 6d., and Wheat and Seeds to either port 15s. per ton, for ready cargo. For Continental Ports 17s. to 17s. 6d. is still the rate, excepting Marseilles, for which 16s. to 16s. 6d. is named, and Trieste and Venice, the quotation for which is 27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. at a par of Exchange. Ready business is reported for Marseilles at 16s. 3d., and for January shipment at 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. per ton. We hear that the Niagara (s) has been taken up by speculators for January loading at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—There has been a steadier feeling in the market to-day, and we quote demand Bank Bills and 3 months' sight Credits 1-32d. higher than yesterday for ready business, though forward rates are unchanged. A fair amount of Bank Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 25-32d. and demand Bills at 1s. 4 13-16d. was done in the earlier part of the day by one Bank, but, on the whole, there has been little doing. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 29-32d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has declined another 1-16 per cent., and is now quoted at 99⅛ for Fours for cash, the account rate being 99 11-16 to 99¾ for January. 4½ per cent. Paper remains nominally at 102½.

SHARES have been quiet again to-day, and steady on the whole, and the following are the only changes which we have to note:—Jevraj Balloo Mill shares have advanced Rs. 7½; and Luckmidas Khimji Rs. 2½ each; while Hindustan are Rs. 5 lower. Bombay-Burma are Rs. 25 down for the 1st issue, and Rs. 5 for the 2nd issue. Badham Pile and Co. have moved up Rs. 4. Bank of Bombay shares are firm at further advance of Re. 1½.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—Nov 9, at Upper Norwood, Louisa Grace, widow of the late Major-Gen George Briggs, R A (Madras), aged 75.
CALDWELL—November 29, at Trowbridge, Wiltshire Reginald, only son of the late R C Caldwell, Esq. and grandson of the Right Rev Bishop Caldwell, aged 16 years.
COHN—Nov 4, at Hamburg, Hermann Cohn, Senior of Calcutta, aged 63.
D'AGUILAR—Nov 14, at Westward Ho! Catherine, widow of Lieut-Col G T D'Aguilar, Bengal Army.
WOLSELEY—Nov 13, at Kingstown, Ireland, Mary Reeves Wolseley, widow of the late Deputy Surgeon-Gen Richard Wolseley, P M O, of Meerut.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FLYNN—November 26, at Foras Road, Mrs. J. J. Flynn, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HULBERT—November 30, at Maijan, Debrooghur, the wife of James Hulbert, of a daughter.
THOMSON—December 1, at Lahore, the wife of Robert George Thomson, C S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BOOTH—November 29, at Gaighat Factory, Sarun, Katie, the dearly beloved wife of F R Booth, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1887.

THE Bombay Medical Union have again brought under the notice of the Local Government the necessity for passing a Medical Registration Act for the city of Bombay. There is little in the memorial which has been sent in to Government which has not been already set forth in our columns; but the memorialists have made out at least as good a case as that which in 1882 so far impressed the Government that they not only endorsed the principle of a Registration Act, but went so much further than the memorialists as to recommend the Government of India to apply it to the whole of India. The Government of Bombay on that occasion defeated the cause of medical registration by serving it too eagerly. This, time, it may be hoped for many reasons, they will be more restrained in their approval, for it is evident that the time has not yet come—if it ever does come—for anything like a general application of the principle of registration. An overwhelming majority of the people of India outside the large towns are dependent for such medical help as they can get upon the services of the class of men against whom a Medical Registration Act would be aimed. It would be absurd to prescribe registration in districts which if the vaids and the hakims were left out of the reckoning would be in the melancholy plight of doctorless districts. Doubtless it was in view of this absurdity that the Lieutenant-Governor and the Surgeon-General of the Punjab "while approving of the principle of the Act," expressed their inability, through local considerations, to recommend its application to that province. The operative clause of such an Act would necessarily be on the lines suggested by Dr. Henry Cook six years ago, and would be somewhat to this effect: "That medical man be publicly registered after a sufficient scrutiny of their diplomas or degrees, rendering it illegal for any one to assume a title which is not so registered." The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on looking outside the narrow circle of European practitioners and of native practitioners who had qualified in European medicine in Indian Universities, would see a vast expanse of territory which was beyond the reach or the vision of the Civil Surgeon or the headquarter dispensary, and in which the only medical helpers to whom the people had to look were a few men practising a traditional empiricism, innocent alike of diplomas and degrees. To call on these men to show their medical credentials would be almost as serious a challenge as to ask a sepoy to pass an examination in strategy. The local circumstances which prevented the Punjab authorities from admitting the applicability of a Medical Registration Act to that part of the country prevail, to a greater or less extent, in every province of India, and we can only wonder that they did not suggest themselves to the consciousness of Sir James Fergusson's Government when it recommended the introduction of a general Act in 1882.

The Bombay Medical Union stick to their text, and ask, as they asked six years ago, only for a local Act. They do not ask either, as some not very careful objectors to this movement have represented them as asking, for the prohibition of yunnani practitioners. Even in England, where the circumstances of society have at once necessitated and facilitated a stricter *regime* than is possible in India, the quack can do as he likes, provided only he avow himself a quack, or a medical botanist—which is the elegant euphemism for an unpleasant title—and lay no claim to be a doctor. It is not proposed to go any further than this in the Bombay Medical Registration Act, though the memorialists seem somewhat forgetful of the limitations of their own proposal when they remark that "the evil results of a system which permits unqualified men to practice in a city which has a population of eight lakhs, at a time when the city may be threatened with an epidemic, can more easily be felt than described." This may be quite true; but unless the memorialists propose to restrict the liberty of empirical practitioners the observation is superfluous and inappropriate. The only fact in connection with the unqualified medical craft in the city which is appropriate to this controversy is that about twelve per cent. of its members—eighty out of 640—pass themselves off as doctors. Many of them are compounders who, behind a doctor's counter, have acquired that "little knowledge" which is a dangerous thing. Few, we take it, are practitioners in the traditional empiricism of which some strange illustrations have been given in a recent hand-book of native medicine, and of which a striking example was given in a recent case in which a police sepoy succumbed to a treatment in which powdered bees were a leading ingredient. If, as we surmise is the case, the *ci-devant* medical compounders constitute the majority of the eighty unqualified men who proclaim themselves to be doctors, so much the worse. They deal with European drugs and profess to practice European methods, neither of which are, as a rule, as mild as those to which the yunnani medicine leads its professors. The hakim may know no more of his trade than the doctor who has taken out his diploma behind his employer's counter. But if he is not a better workman he at least plays with duller tools, and possibly will do less harm. However, the enquiries which the Medical Union have made indicate pretty clearly what is the area within which the Act asked for can operate with effect. There seem to be eighty intruders whom such a measure can touch. If it is asked whether the intruding force is large enough to warrant special measures for their expulsion from ground on which they clearly have no right to be, we should say that it certainly is. They constitute a body more than a third the strength of the qualified medical profession in Bombay, and it would be to the public advantage to forbid them assuming a title and a status to which they have no right.

A Medical Registration Act, in short, would give the public a protection against this imposture. There is no need to take an exaggerated view of the service it would do to the community. It would not rescue the people from the ignorant art of the hakim and the vaid, which after all is not absolutely pernicious, and in which large masses of the population have an inherited faith which it is not the business of the Legislature to disturb. This we must still allow to have free course, much though the Medical Union deplore the necessity of doing so. But yunnani medicine is not anything like so fully in possession of the field as it was a few years ago, when it was objected against legislations on this subject that the number of qualified practitioners was so far behind the necessities of the population that it would be inconvenient to put limitation upon the unqualified. The ranks of the profession have been largely and rapidly recruited of recent years, and thanks to the productive energy of the Grant Medical College there are rather more qualified practitioners on the list than can easily get a lucrative practice. What is more to the purpose, however, is the statistical demonstration which the memorialists have given of the remarkable increase in the number of the people of Bombay who submit themselves to European methods of treatment. The upper classes of native society almost invariably resort either to a European medical man or to a native practitioner who follows only European methods. That this is also the case far down in native society would be apparent to any one who could get sight of the entries in the cash book of a medical man in large practice. Many of these tell more of the nimble four annas than of the slow rupee or the slower gold mohur, and we believe there is warrant for saying that competent medical advice and treatment are in these days as much within reach of the poor as incompetent. And that being so the only real obstacle which has ever existed to the introduction of a Medical Registration Act in this city has disappeared.

THE correspondence which passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State relating to the concession of mining rights in the Nizam's territory has been published in a Blue Book in accordance with the promise of Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State, to Mr. M'Lagan during the last session. It appears that in February 1884 the Secretary of State expressed a doubt whether the concession of exclusive rights in all minerals in every part of the Nizam's territory would be advisable. He suggested that caution should be used in the granting of exclusive rights over extensive areas, especially as the working of coal would be for the present the only part of such a concession likely to be acted upon. Nearly a year later the Secretary of State telegraphed to the Viceroy asking whether the newspaper report, that a mining monopoly had been granted, was correct. The reply was that an agreement had been concluded between the Nizam and Messrs. Watson and Stewart regarding the Hyderabad coal fields which were connected with the new Railway. It was added that the agreement, which was founded upon the advice of the Government of India, incidentally conceded exclusive prospecting rights to terminate on the 31st December 1891. A despatch following the telegram stated the granting of a concession for mining operations in the Hyderabad State formed part of the object of Sardar Dilar Jung's mission to London in 1883, when negotiating for the formation of the Nizam's State Railways Company. It seems to have been part of the inducement to Messrs. Watson and Co. to carry out the Railway project, that they should subsequently get the concession of mining rights. The Sardar accepted their proposals in general terms, but a definite agreement was postponed until his return to Hyderabad to consult with the Nizam's Government. The Minister, Sir Salar Jung, desired to modify the agreement provisionally entered into with Messrs. Watson, or, if they demurred, to give the concession to other parties. This course, however, might have seriously compromised the floating of the Railway Company in London, and Mr. Winter succeeded in obtaining from the Minister at Hyderabad a concession on what was substantially the basis of the general agreement come to in London. On some points, however, the conditions were felt to be onerous, and likely to add to the difficulty of getting capital in England to work the mines in the Hyderabad territory. The Government of India, anxious to secure the immediate working of the Singareni coal fields, recommended the Nizam's Government to make the terms easier to the lessees. For instance, the Government of India suggested that the first issue of shares should be reduced from £250,000 to £100,000, and the paid up capital from £100,000 to £25,000, the reason being that the coal fields could be worked with the reduced amount of capital. The Nizam's Minister alleged that the coal fields were not the only mines to be developed, and that as the Company had the monopoly of all mines in the Hyderabad territories, including gold and precious stones, it was desirable that the Company should provide the capital for working them at once; otherwise the mineral resources of his Highness's territories might be locked up. He therefore proposed that the first issue of shares should be reduced only to £150,000, and the paid up capital should be fixed at £75,000, instead of £25,000. The Government of India assented to this compromise. The prospecting fee of one lakh of Rupees per annum was fixed to ensure the steady search for minerals up to the end of 1890. The Government of India proposed to reduce this to Rs. 25,000 per annum, with a penalty of Rs. 50,000 to be forfeited if no active operations resulted before the expiry of the concession. The Nizam's Government, however, wished the sum for prospecting to be fixed at not less than Rs. 50,000 a year, placing, in Mr. Cordery's opinion, an exaggerated estimate on the value of the concession. The proposal in its first form was that £75,000 should be banked, to be expended on prospecting, but it was admitted that this would be an unfair burden on the Company. In the result the concessionaires have attained a good deal, but not all that they at one time had almost secured. The higgling of the market has resulted in a compromise, towards which the Government of India contributed the efforts of an honest and disinterested broker. A "Hyderabad (Deccan) Company, Limited," formed last year in London to develop the coal and mineral resources of the Hyderabad State, has been successfully floated. All correspondence between the Company and the Nizam's Government will pass through the hands of the Resident, who will exercise a certain supervision over the operations of the Company, and send to the Government of India periodical progress reports which will, it is to be hoped, be published for general information.

THE new President of the French Republic, M. Sadi-Carnot, is a descendant of the famous Carnot, the War Minister who organised victory in 1792. He is a moderate Republican, and an Opportunist. The choice has fallen upon him rather than upon the better known M. Ferry or M. de Freycinet, because his name alarmed opponents—Conservative and Extremist—less than either of them. It is satisfactory, and not in the least surprising that his election should be regarded as an augury of peace. France, whatever may be thought in Berlin, does not desire war for many reasons, the least of which is that her preparations are far from complete. When they are completed the call to arms, if it be given, will take every valid citizen from his fireside, to go and take his chance on the frontier in the most frightful battles the world has yet seen. They will be fought, according to the prediction of German strategists, by armies of four hundred thousand men, along a front of sixty miles. That prospect is not so alluring that people will wish to hasten its approach.

OUR correspondent at Teheran tells us something of Colonel LeMessurier's journey into Russian territory:—To-day (Oct. 30,) arrived here *en route* for India Colonel LeMessurier, R.E. The Colonel made a very interesting trip on the Transcaspian Railway as far as Chaharjui on the Oxus, and then rode and drove the hundred miles odd into Bokhara, where he stayed a few days. He had received the permission of the Russian authorities through the kind offices of Prince Dondukoff Korsakoff, the Governor-General of the Caucasus. He speaks with praise of the good order reigning everywhere on the line, the good buffets at the stations, the excellence of the railway arrangements, and the kindness of the Russian officials, by whom he was everywhere well received. He met General Komaroff and other notabilities, including the great Alikhanoff. The hotel arrangements at Askabad and Merv leave much to be desired; the "Grand Hotel" at Merv is a den of the worst description. The transit from the Caspian to Chaharjui takes 53 hours. The ten minutes at Geoktepeh as well as the stay at Merv were spent in looking at the old Turcoman fortifications. Askabad is rather unhealthy; the railway station at Bokhara is being constructed some miles south of the city, and there also will be placed the Russian cantonments. Colonel LeMessurier walked about the Bokhara bazaars and town unmolested by any one.

THE little town of Bisignano, which has just been destroyed by an earthquake, has a population of about 5,000, and its chief trade is in silk. It had a castle, a cathedral and several churches; which presumably have been destroyed by the earthquake.

LORD AND LADY REAY return to Bombay on Saturday evening next by the G. I. P. Railway train from Poona.

GOVERNMENT have after all definitively determined that the new building behind the Secretariat premises is not to be occupied by the Government Central Press, for the purpose of which it was designed and built. The building, as originally designed, was estimated to cost Rs. [illegible],18,598; but with an additional storey, with fireproof floors, it will cost about two lakhs more. It is stated that the Presidency Pay Office, the Pension Pay Office, and one or two other Government Offices will, according to present intentions, occupy the new building. It is probable that the Central Press will be removed to the portion of the King's Barracks, in the Fort, at present occupied by the Commissary-General's Offices, which are to be transferred to Poona.

A CONTEMPORARY threw doubt yesterday upon the appointment of Dr. Thomas Blaney as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. It is certain that he is to be the Sheriff for the ensuing year as we announced a week ago. The Sheriff enters upon the duties of his office on the 20th December in each year; and there has been no particular hurry at present in making the official announcement of the new appointment.

THE revenue accounts for the half-year ended at June 30 last of the lines owned and worked by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, as passed by Government, show that the Company's share of the net surplus, after payment of all working charges and fixed interest on capital, is sufficient (its remittance to England having been arranged for) to enable the payment of a dividend in January next on the consolidated stock at the rate of £1 8s. 6d. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest then due, making in all a distribution of £3 18s. 6d. per cent. for the half-year, less English income-tax, as against £4 3s. 6d. per cent. paid at the corresponding date in January last.

THE current number of the *Indian Engineering* contains drawings of a proposed suspension bridge over the Vishwamitri river at Baroda. The bridge is to be 190 feet from centre to centre of towers; the distance thence to the anchoring bolts on each side to be 40 feet and the width 20 feet. The design is artistic, and the bridge when built, it would appear, will be characterised by lightness and elegance as well as by strength and durability.

THE Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the local Government condemning the Fishing village as a site for the proposed new High Courts and recommends an extension of the present buildings.

THE trial of the case of culpable homicide which is reported to have occurred on board the s.s. Loodiana has been transferred from Calcutta to Tellicherry.

THE Crocodile will embark at Portsmouth, on Nov. 22, the 21st Hussars from Colchester for Bangalore, consisting of 569 men and sundry drafts of artillery and other details, amounting in the aggregate to 576 men, besides wives and families.

THE latest news from Afghanistan reports an ill-feeling between the Governors of Herat and Kandahar, and the Amir's dissatisfaction with the latter, which may lead to his removal for not raising sufficient reinforcements during the Ghilzai rebellion.

MR. SCLATER, son of the Director of the Royal Zoological Gardens, becomes Deputy Superintendent of the Calcutta Museum.

THE War Office Committee, under the presidency of Lord Harris, appointed to inquire into matters connected with the Royal Naval College and other military educational establishments, has commenced its investigations. The Committee consists of Sir R. Temple; Generals Sir A. Herbert, Sir R. Biddulph, and Gamble; and Colonels Lonsdale Hale and Hammick. Major de la Voye is the Secretary.

THE will has been proved of the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The testator appoints as executors his brothers Lord Auckland and the Hon. Robert Henley Shaw Eden. To the latter he bequeaths £2,000; to the Hon. Mary and Robert Evelyn, children of Lord Auckland; to Beryl Eden Chichele Plowden, daughter of Trevor Plowden, B.C.S.; to Phyllis Marcia, daughter of Horace A. Cockerell, B.C.S.; and to Eric Morton, son of the Hon. Emma Paget, £300 each; and the residue of his estate, real and personal, the personalty being of the value of £12,914 17s. 2d., to his said brother the Right Hon. George William Baron Auckland.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD is writing a paper for the next number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on "The Empire of the Hittites."

IT is remarked that Mussulman pilgrims returning to Constantinople from Mecca bring with them slaves of both sexes, procured by them at the request of friends. The Ministry of Police, notwithstanding the prohibition by the Sultan, feigns ignorance, and tolerates this illicit traffic. By the aid of pilgrims the regular slave-traders carry on their nefarious business. It is believed (the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says) that this convenient pretext of pilgrimage to holy places is largely resorted to for the promotion of slave-dealing purposes, with practical impunity. This is only another among the numberless signs of the anarchy which is rapidly gaining ground in the country. In the interior there never have been such a want of authority, such lawlessness, and such wretchedness among the poorer classes. It is not only the population, however, which defies the governors and officials, but the officials themselves evince a contemptuous disregard of the central authority, being well aware of the condition of things in high places at Stamboul.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FOREIGN PRESS ON THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Paris papers and the Provincial press alike give expression to their joy at the peaceful ending of the crisis through which France has just passed.

The Continental papers also express themselves as perfectly satisfied with the election of M. Sadi-Carnot to be President, and proceed to draw a peaceful augury from that fact.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALABRIA.

ROME, Dec. 4.

The town of Bisignano, in the Province of Calabria, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

Twenty dead bodies have already been extricated from the ruined buildings, but many others are reported to be missing.

The shock, which was very severe, has done considerable damage to several villages in the vicinity.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Her Majesty the Queen received his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda at Windsor Castle on Saturday.

At the close of the audience her Majesty invested the Gaekwar with the Insignia of a Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and also presented his Highness with a medallion portrait of herself.

THE VICEROY AT PESHAWUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

A local paper says that the Peshawur Durbar published accounts to the contrary notwithstanding it was not altogether successful, the Tribal Chiefs of greater note failing to put in an appearance. The truth is that, whilst the Viceroy was proclaiming eloquently the blessings of peace to men whom he meant to address were in their own territories fighting and too busy to come in.

THE LEASEMENT OF THE RUBY MINES.

Mr. Streeter, junior, arrives in India very shortly *en route* to Burma, in connection with the negotiations for leasing the Ruby Mines.

CHAPTER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE AT CALCUTTA.

The Viceroy will probably hold a chapter of the Indian Empire at Calcutta during the early part of next year.

RAILWAY FROM PUTTIALA TO BATHINDA.

The Puttiala Durbar have agreed to construct 100 miles of broad gauge line from Puttiala to Bathinda. The line will serve the traffic of more important Sutlej states and furnish the nucleus of an eventual extension to Bahawulpore, giving a large area of well irrigated tracts an the outlet to Kurrachee. The Punjab Government will construct the line, which will probably cost about Rs. 80,000 and the North-Western Management will work it.

SIR TAKHTSINGJI AT POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 5.

The Maharaja visited the native institution today and was received by Dustoor Hoshang, Sir Jamsetjee and other members of the Association. Welcome addresses in English and Sanskrit were presented and an interesting dialogue gone through. Mr. Bhavnageri made a fitting and encouraging reply that Sir Takhtsingji was highly pleased, and founded an annual prize of Rs. 50 for ten years as a mark of his cordial sympathy. Mr. Kunte thanked and Mr. Dustoor cheered the Maharaja and Mr. Bhavnageri. The reception was cordial and enthusiastic.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Mr. F. Fergusson, Official Trustee for Bengal and Registrar of the Diocese, died this morning.

COLLISION IN THE KIDDERPORE DOCK WORKS.

A collision occurred on Saturday between loaded and unloaded waggons at the Kidderpore Dock Works. One man and one woman were killed and several injured.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

Lord William Beresford arrives here on Wednesday, rejoining the Viceroy at Allahabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here this morning from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here this afternoon for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva (extra) left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. on Saturday last.

COLOMBO, Dec. 5.

H. M. S. Algerine from Trimcomali arrived.

The mail steamer Thames from Australia, and Ancona from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅞
4½ do. do.	71⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107¼
Bar Silver	43 13-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(December 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Elephant Point—Penang cable cut for repairs.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Dec. 4.

10 p.m.	73·0

MONDAY, Dec. 5.

6 a.m.	70·6
10 a.m.	76·2
2 p.m.	85·5
4 p.m.	82·1

The Shah is making preparations for his journey to Europe next year. His Majesty, who intends starting from Teheran early in April next, will visit Russia, Germany, Austria, France, England, Italy, and Turkey and will return to Persia at the end of September, thus making a stay of four months in Europe.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

I am informed on high authority that the Nizam's gift has been practically accepted. How exactly it is to be administered is the sole question.

The articles on the "India of the Queen" in the *Times* are by Sir W. W. Hunter, who is at present at Oxford, where he is doing University work of an informal character, which is likely soon to become professional.

The Crown Prince of Germany is extorting admiration from men and women of every country in Europe. The courage with which he has received what is virtually a sentence of death is beyond all praise. Probably, to no people—not even to his own Germany—has his Imperial Highness seemed so truly great as to Englishmen and to English women. We all have him in our mind's eye as, clad in white uniform and with an eagle crest, he rode in the Queen's Jubilee procession under a sky of Indian blueness and under a sun of tropical fierceness, the noblest figure in all that proud array. Stalwart, handsome, healthy in body as worthy in character, he struck us all as the *beau ideal* of Christian and princely manhood. He seemed great as we saw him in June in all the pride of manhood; he seems greater now that we see him with the hand of death clutching him by the throat—fearless, confident, cheery, the one man undismayed by the report of the doctors on his condition. I shall not, in this letter, gather together the doctor's reports on the Crown Prince's larynx nor dwell upon the significance of reddening vocal cords. All these things are set forth with sufficient fulness in the medical journals and reproduced in all our morning and evening papers. Rather do I prefer to note the characteristics I have mentioned and to count it a privilege to indicate that men in courage are not degenerating, that alike in princely and plebeian ranks the highest nobility and courage are manifested. I couple plebeian with princely, because as I write I remember the unselfish heroism of the captain of the British steamer recently wrecked off our Western coasts, who threw to one of the lads on board the life-belt he had procured for himself, and cheerfully faced and found death that the lad might prolong life, which the lad did. The Prince has cancer in the throat. He may live months or years; he may be carried off in a week or two. Such a position to any man is most trying. To one who, in the strength of manhood, stands on the steps of an Imperial throne, cherishing high and noble aims for the Empire he hoped to rule, the position might be thought to be well nigh unbearable. But the Crown Prince allows himself no indulgence in the luxury of despair; he is calm and hopeful. English people do not forget his wife is the Princess Royal of England, and while sympathizing most keenly with her in her anxiety and sorrow, feel no little pride in remembering that her self-reliant and resourceful character must in the long years of her happily married life have had much to do with making her husband the heroic figure he at this moment is.

Mr. William O'Brien's trousers will, possibly, rank in history with Gesler's cap. Both articles of attire though in different ways, are held to be representative of tyranny. What the consumptive journalist is doing *sans culottes* will be regarded by Irishmen for many generations with as much reverence as was the action of the Swiss mountaineers who looked at a foreign ruler's head-gear and refused to bow thereto. Mr. O'Brien's fight with the gaol officials is keenly watched day by day with very varying feelings of disgust, amusement, or admiration—according to the reader's point of view. His imprisonment in Tullamore was the occasion of the conflict last Sunday in Trafalgar Square; but for that imprisonment there would have been no meeting arranged for. The Irish agitator, in the prison infirmary, dominates the situation to the exclusion of almost aught else. This is as true of his enemies as of his friends. The former are almost beside themselves with rage, and wax furious in denunciation. Let me give you a choice morsel culled from a well-known London paper supposed to be in the confidence of Lord Randolph Churchill. Certainly the paper in question would not now have been so influential and so prosperous as it is were it not for the support it has received in being believed to represent Lord Randolph's views. "We have no patience," says the paper I refer to, "with the gaol authorities at Tullamore. Mr. O'Brien refuses to wear the garb of his fellow-criminals, and the medical officer directs that 'no force be used' to compel him to do so. A pretty state of things forsooth! He ought to be held down firmly and undressed; not the slightest violence need be used. Then his convict clothes should be thrown into his cell, and if he prefers to remain in a state of nudity it will be his own look-out. Very likely he will welcome such a congenial opportunity of behaving like a savage." You may judge how far we have got in political malevolence when I say that I have heard the authorship of the paragraph I have quoted attributed to Lord Randolph Churchill. The supposition is absurd, but it is gravely maintained. We are having very severe weather. Mr. O'Brien's health is endangered by the treatment he is undergoing. His constitution is weak; the strain of the struggle is very great; he may succumb. In every conceivable interest I trust this will not be the result of the course of conduct he and Mr. Balfour have chosen to mark out for themselves.

I hear complaints in high quarters of the papers not having made more of the collapse of Ayub Khan's enterprise. There is very good ground for the dissatisfaction, hardly a single journal having shown that it appreciates the significance of the event. But with so many stirring topics of discussion nearer home, it is not perhaps to be wondered at that London editors have no disposition to devote more attention to Central Asian affairs, which are caviare to the General. The official view here is that Ayub's surrender to a British official within hail of the Russian outposts is an immensely important acknowledgment of our superior prestige in Central Asia. To millions—I use the word advisedly—of English people India is a familiar word. But the India they know is a very small one. It consists of a group of palm trees, more or less interesting heathens, a particularly interesting Englishman who is ruling them all, and an idol-temple or two. It is an India of which one sees very little in the columns of your daily issue or of the issues of your contemporaries. The India I refer to is now passing under the harrow. Canon Taylor, by his praise of Mahomedanism over Christianity as a civilizing and uplifting agency for barbarous peoples, has raised a storm. Mission work has been thrown into the crucible, and is being tried so as by fire. The criticisms are far from flattering to the conduct of Christian missions. Tried by that most potent of tests, "By their fruits ye shall know them," it is declared that, so far as India and countries similarly situated are concerned, they have been a failure. Does any one suppose that, therefore, missionary funds in England will in this year of grace fall off? If there be any one cherishing this notion he is doomed to disappointment. Already it is recorded that one wealthy Christian has sent to the society of his choice a cheque for £1,000 as a protest against the criticisms expressed. Faith, not reason, rules in such matters, and the Canon Taylors are engaged in a fruitless task when they compare mission administration with mundane things, and ask whether value is being received for the money expended. This is a pity. Reform certainly is needed in a system which, over a period of ten years, has in India expended nearly £32 over each convert, and under precisely similar circumstances in Ceylon has expended £169 9s. for each conversion or rather baptism—the person baptised being probably an infant of days. Yet this is the record of the Church Missionary Society. In other of the Church Missionary spheres of labour the cost per head—taking the results of ten years—of "making a Christian" was:—In West Africa £8 7s; in East and Central Africa £64 15s; in Palestine and Egypt £184 10s.; in Persia £218 18s.; in Mauritius £26-18; in China £39-2s.; in Japan £79 6s. 5d.; in New Zealand £5 15s.; and in North-West America £36 9s. I draw attention to these facts in no spirit of hostility to Christian missions. But I would ask, is it not clear that there is something wrong in systems which give such poor results for so great an outlay?

The week now closing will be found in after days to have been even more notable in science than in politics. Yesterday at the rooms of the Royal Society Mr. Norman Lockyer described a series of most intricate and arduous researches respecting the physical constitution of the universe, and set forth his deductions therefrom. Mr. Lockyer has advanced on astronomical knowledge by many leagues. After making all allowance for the exaggeration with which men are apt to regard any discoveries made in their own line I think I am not going too far when I say that the spectroscope in Mr. Lockyer's able hands is solving the most difficult problems of the universe and making plain the hitherto impenetrable darkness of inter-stellar space. We can now perceive that the void between stellar systems is no void at all, but is strewn with the stuff of which worlds are made. Indeed, Mr. Lockyer has gone farther, and holding a meteorite, finds himself in the position of a builder, who, with a lump of portland stone in his hand, should demonstrate to Englishmen say in austral lands, the material of which the great buildings of London are constructed. The chain of experiment seems to be complete in placing beyond question the fact that there is identity of structure in meteorite, comet, nebulæ, sun and planet. The unit is meteorite, and the progress upwards is as just described. By the force of gravitation single meteors collide and coalesce, groups thus formed in their turn are subject to the influence of gravity, and so on to an ascending scale, until one may reasonably imagine the collision of worlds and new systems evolved. Mr. Lockyer himself says on this point:—"In recorded time there has been no such thing as a 'world on fire' or the collision of masses of matter as large as the earth, to say nothing of masses of matter as large as the sun; but the known distribution of meteorites throughout space indicates that such collisions may form an integral part of the economy of nature." Two of the most striking facts connected with the conclusions now announced are the enormous extension of our ideas of time, and the vast number of meteors in the universe. As respects the latter take only the portion of space through which our world moves in twenty-four hours. In this space of time we are subjected to a bombardment of luminous meteors which a calculation puts at twenty millions, "each of which in a dark clear night would present us with the well-known phenomenon of a shooting-star." Besides these, there are minute meteors, too small to become luminous in contact with our atmosphere; these, it is estimated, number four hundred millions of meteorites falling upon the earth's surface daily.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay by the English-mail steamer yesterday morning was his Highness the Thakore of Morvi, who had been travelling in England and America for some months past. Mr. S. Macdonald, Assistant Secretary in the Political Department of the Secretariat, attended at the Apollo Bunder to receive his Highness on behalf of Government; and the Durbar officials belonging to the Morvi State, who had specially come down to Bombay to meet the Thakore, were also present, among them being Mr. Mahadevbhoy, Chief Karbharee, Mr. Amirchanbhoy, Naib Dewan, Mr. Durlabhjee, Chief Judge, Mr. Vishwanath Shankerjee, Police Commissioner, the Nagarseth, Messrs. Makanjee Nathani, Bhimjee Vijpal, Lukhmidas Khimjee, &c. The 4th Bombay Rifles furnished a guard of honour with band and colours on the occasion, nearly all the men being decorated with medals; and the Land Battery fired a salute of eleven guns as the Thakore landed. His Highness then drove to the house of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, where he will reside during his temporary stay in Bombay. Lady Helen Blackwood, the Viceroy's daughter, Lady Alice Fitzgerald, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, and his Highness Kirwan Singh and wife, were also passengers by the same steamer.

MILITARY NEWS.

General Dormer, at present commanding the Dublin garrison, has been offered the command in Egypt. His departure (says *Atlas*) would be much regretted in Dublin society. During his residence in Dublin the General has occupied a house in Merrion-square, instead of the official residence in the Royal Barracks, where the sanitary arrangements are defective. These defects have not, however, as I have before mentioned, prevented the occupation of the Royal Barracks by one cavalry regiment and by several infantry regiments.

Private John Smith, of the East Yorkshire regiment, was tried a short while ago by a court-martial held at Colaba on two charges; firstly, for having, on the 18th November last, stolen a purse containing Rs. 7-14, property of a comrade named James Bruce; and secondly, with having in his possession a sum of money knowing the same to be stolen. He was found guilty of the first charge, but not guilty of the second, and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment and the sentence confirmed by the head of the Bombay Army.

THE LATE CAPTAIN ALLAN RUSSELL.

Great regret has been occasioned in shipping circles in Bombay by the news of the death at Melbourne of Captain Allan Russell, the Superintendent of Prince's Dock. Three months ago Captain Russell had a bad attack of fever, and under medical advice he went on a voyage to Australia. On the voyage he developed an abscess on the liver which necessitated an operation immediately on landing at Melbourne. Though under the best medical care, he succumbed from exhaustion on the 22nd November. Captain Russell, who was a thorough sailor, at one time commanded in the British India service, and more than once in bad weather he saved his ship when in imminent peril. His good record in the service of the British India Company did much to gain him his position under the Port Trust. He held the post of Superintendent of the Dock since it was opened, and the Trust never had a more faithful servant. He was a strict disciplinarian, and a man of great energy and of aptitude for every emergency. Those who best knew him knew well that beneath a sometimes rough exterior he was a kind-hearted and generous man, who dealt with fairness and strict integrity with all who were brought in contact with him. Only recently, during his absence, the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Company presented him with a gold watch for having in an emergency saved one of their vessels from an accident while in Dock, which, however, he did not live to receive. Latterly, he took great interest in the work of the Harbour Mission, and the Church and Institute in the Prince's Dock owe their origin and completion mainly to his exertions. The Bishop of Bombay, in preaching at the Seamen's Church on Sunday evening, referred in suitable terms to Captain Russell's death, and said that it was mainly due to his exertions that the Church they were then worshipping in and the Institute next door, had been built for the benefit of seamen. Captain Russell leaves a wife and four children, one an infant who was born on the day that the news of his death reached Bombay.

REFUND OF COURT FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Recently an appellant applied to the Sessions Judge at ——— for the refund of the value of the Court Fee lables affixed by him to his petition of appeal, contending that it was not chargeable with any fee under section 19 of the Court Fees Act (No. 7 of 1870). The learned Judge ruled that the petitioner's contention was correct, but declined to direct the re-payment of the fee already paid, holding that he was not aware of any law which authorized him to do so. The Act being silent on this point I am not prepared to dispute the correctness of the Judge's views, but I am not aware of any sound reason why a person who has inadvertently or under protest affixed (as was done in the present case) Court Fee lables to a document not chargeable with any duty, or has used stamp of greater value than was necessary, should not have back the value of the lables so used. I think this matter ought to be brought to the notice of the Government of India before whom the subject of amending the law relating to Court Fees now is.—Yours, &c.,

Tanna, Dec. 4. LEX.

The *North British Daily Mail* says:—The Liberals of North Ayrshire had a solid and moderate address from Mr. Childers on the Irish question. Previous to the evening meeting, however, they held a conference of larger local interest and of not less enthusiasm. The Executive of the Central Liberal Association of the Division recommended Sir William Wedderburn as the Liberal candidate at the next election, and he was unanimously adopted, after having briefly expressed his views on political subjects. We congratulate the Liberals of North Ayr on their good fortune in having been able to secure as their candidate a gentleman whose Liberal opinions are so earnest, sound, and advanced, and whose high character and ability have been tested and demonstrated by the experience of a quarter of a century in the service of the country. Sir William Wedderburn has returned from India with the reputation of having been the most popular administrator in the Presidency of Bombay.

TRAVELLING CHAIRS, Tables, Beds, Baths, Washstands, Cups, Kettles, Stoves, &c. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE RIOTS IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Battle of Trafalgar Square, which has stirred public feeling in England more deeply than anything I can remember since the Clerkenwell Explosion twenty years ago, promises to be only a nine day's wonder. It might and probably would have been otherwise but for Mr Gladstone's letter from Hawarden. That letter completely changed the situation. Whatever else may be said about it—and it is open to a good deal of comment—Mr. Gladstone's interposition has had the effect of bringing the Radical clubs of London to admit the folly of provoking another collision with the authorities. The Socialists, who count for something in this matter, are, of course, not bound by the decision come to on Wednesday night to hold next Sunday's meeting in Hyde Park. Mr. Hyndman and Mr. William Morris may be anxious to share the martyrdom of Messrs. Cunningham, Graham and Burns, but I doubt it. To do the author of "The Earthly Paradise" justice he is a Socialist of a less belligerent type than the author of "The Bankruptcy of India," although the latter's bark is worse than his bite. His talk about what he would have done on Sunday afternoon if he had been armed with a rifle is amusing to those who know how preciously careful as a rule these Socialists are of their own persons, and his offer to "take some risk" in the hanging of that "scoundrel Warren" only excites a smile of incredulity. So long as the Hyndmans and the Morrises are the leaders of the revolt against society as it at present exists we need not have much fear of a social revolution.

To return to Sunday's disturbances, I was in Trafalgar Square all the afternoon, and am, therefore, in a position to speak from personal observation as to one or two matters respecting which there is a conflict of opinion. I saw nothing of the conflicts between the processionists and the police on the way to the Square, and in this respect I am in no worse position than any other journalist in London. The Press Agencies and the papers with scarcely a single exception concentrated all their attention on the Square itself, and neglected its approaches. The consequence is that all those graphic and thrilling accounts which you will find of the fierce encounters near the Seven Dials and the Houses of Parliament owe their origin partly to the imagination of the London reporters—how fertile that imagination is!—and partly to information obtained at second-hand. Precisely the same thing I remember happened on the occasion of the West End riots a year ago last February. When the mob was in Trafalgar Square it was carefully watched by the representatives of the papers, but when it made its memorable raid on the clubs and the shops there was not a single reporter present to describe the disgraceful scenes. To this day all the London papers are ignorant of the fact that the Princess of Wales with her daughters was driving in the Park at the time, and stopped her carriage to see the rioters come pouring in. I myself was present and saw her Royal Highness. That was not the first time the Princess had seen a Socialist procession. On a previous occasion she was noticed by some of the crowd, and one of its leaders, Mr. Champion, had the assurance to approach her Royal Highness and offer her a pamphlet. Of the multitude in or rather outside Trafalgar Square on Sunday afternoon I should say that a small proportion were attracted by other motives than those of curiosity.

At two o'clock there was nothing unusual either in the appearance or number of the people in the precincts of the Nelson Column, and it was not until nearly four o'clock that the streets began to fill. Prominent among the "mere idlers and sight-seers," as the *Times* calls them, I noticed your late Governor, Sir James Fergusson. He was accompanied by three friends, but not liking the appearance of things, and fearing perhaps that he might run some risk if his presence as a member of the Government should become known, he deemed it prudent to go home. I am told that Lord Spencer was on foot, comparing the attitude of a London crowd with that of a Dublin crowd, but I did not see him.

Some very harsh things are being written about the behaviour of the police, but on the whole, so far as my observation went, there was not much to complain of. Considering how hostile a portion of the crowd showed itself late in the afternoon I wonder that there were not more heads broken. At first the mob was good humoured and only hooted the mounted police when they proceeded to break up groups for what is called the fun of the thing. The older hands on horseback accepted the jeers for what they were worth, but some of the more inexperienced and hot-tempered, or, as Mr. Poland would say, high-spirited, of the men became angry, which only increased the mischief. "It is a pity," I heard a bystander remark, "that the police are not philosophical." The observation provoked the reply from another spectator "That may be, but if you want your policemen to be philosophers you must be prepared to pay more money." I noticed as the evening approached the policemen who had been standing in the Square since the forenoon showed a certain amount of irritation and enforced the familiar command "Pass away, pass away!" with sundry vigorous pushes and blows not pleasant for the recipients, but not perhaps inexcusable in the circumstances. I heard one constable say to some men who were doing nothing except neglecting to "pass away" quickly, "You are very cheeky now, but wait till it gets dark!" I suppose he referred to the Guards who had not then made their appearance. But this is almost the only remark of an irritating kind that I heard a constable make during the whole afternoon. Considering the density of the crowd and the vigour of the mounted police it seems strange that the casualties were not more numerous. I myself had a somewhat narrow escape of being knocked down and trampled by a body of equestrians during a scrimmage near the spot where Messrs. Graham and Burns were arrested. M. Villars, the London correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, says he saw a hundred instances of brutality on the part of the police in the Square, but I think he attaches a meaning to the word which does not ordinarily attach to it in England. I myself saw a man, who told me he was in a consumptive condition, and who certainly looked more fit to be in a hospital than engaged in street riots, roughly knocked down by a number of policemen who were engaged in putting to flight a small crowd of hobbledehoys and boys in Whitehall Place. In spite of the man's cries for mercy they did not wait to see if he was hurt, but another policeman who came up later offered to take him to the hospital.

The crowd unjustifiably, I think, got hold of the impression late in the afternoon that the police as a body were trying to excite them to further violence and so afford a pretext for the Guards to fire. The animosity of the mob as shown in the hooting of the police and in the angry cries with which Sir Charles Warren's men were assailed, was much greater after the arrival of the military than before. "Cowards!" "Murderers!" were among the epithets that I frequently heard hurled at the mounted police while they were engaged in clearing the streets. I was much struck with the forbearance of a small body of policemen whose duty it was to prevent people from standing on the pavement surrounding the statue of Charles I. Here there was a group of particularly demonstrative malcontents who every time the Life Guards went past indulged at the top of their voices in comparisons of the soldiery with the police by no means flattering to the latter. The constables, however, affected not to hear the insulting observations of these ill-conditioned persons. I cannot help thinking that some amount of discretion was joined to the patience of these policemen, for isolated as they were from the main body of the force it might have gone hard with them had there been a collision. The Life Guardsmen, more, I fancy, in admiration of their magnificent appearance than anything else, were repeatedly and vigorously cheered; though there was some hissing when they emerged from Whitehall Place. The infantry were not, it seems, so well received, but I did not see them arrive, and I was only once and for but a few moments in the part of the Square in which they were drawn up. The crowd seem to have supposed, and rightly so I believe, that the "red-coats" were rather hoping that they might be afforded an opportunity of having a tussle with the rioters. The scene after the arrival of the Guards was a striking one. A cockney standing near me was so impressed with the sight that he involuntarily exclaimed to a companion "Why, Bill, if this don't beat the Lord Mayor's show!" Though cold, the weather was fine, and for a wonder the sky was not entirely hidden from our sight. The presence of the Household Troops in their glittering helmets and armour gave that touch of colour which is so often wanting in crowds in this country, and was rendered more than usually conspicuous on this occasion by the sombre uniforms of the large force of policemen massed in the Square.

I did not see Mr. Graham's arrest, so I cannot either confirm or dispute what Sir E. Reed, M.P., says as to the treatment of the member for North-West Lanarkshire. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that Sir Edward Reed, who came to Mr. Graham's assistance when he was suspended by the Speaker towards the end of last session, should be so near at hand again when his impulsive friend next got into trouble. Mr. Graham, though the head of an ancient Scottish county family, and the claimant of a dormant earldom, is proud of being a Socialist, and he is not unpopular in the House of Commons. His maiden speech in spite of his bad voice gained him some credit, and he has since managed to keep himself well before the public. He told a friend of mine, a member of Parliament, some time ago, that he did not expect that the Lanarkshire people would return him again. I do not know how they may regard his recent exploits, but if the majority of the Lanarkshire electors are of the same opinion as the majority of the people here, he has not diminished his chances of being discarded. His wife, who seems to be afflicted with *cacoethes scribendi* almost as great as his passion for notoriety, is indignant with London M.P.'s of the same political persuasion for not imitating his example in offering their heads to be bludgeoned. She has been exposed to considerable ridicule for making such a complaint, but her taunts are not altogether unjustified. Mr. Bradlaugh, however, comes in for the most abuse, and I should not be greatly surprised if Mrs. Besant before long joins in the outcry against this politician "on the make." But Mr. Bradlaugh is no worse than other men who have climbed to high position on the shoulders of "the people." He has been told by some of his flatterers that he will occupy a seat in the next Liberal Administration; why should he imperil his political prospects by fighting the authorities? That sort of thing is all very well for a man seeking notoriety, but it is quite the reverse in the case of a "rising" politician. Mr. Bradlaugh has not at present, I believe, been admitted as a member of Brooks's nor has he as yet, so far as I am aware, dined at Marlborough House, but *tout vient à point à qui sait attendre*.

Extreme politicians represented by the *Pall Mall Gazette* are very angry with Mr. Gladstone, who, they say, has allowed himself to play into the hands of the Tory Party. The late Prime Minister was, it must be admitted, in an awkward position. If he decided to remain silent respecting "the deplorable disturbances" of last Sunday he laid himself open to the charge of secretly conniving at the lawlessness of the London mob. If, on the other hand, he advised obedience to Sir Charles Warren's proclamation, the Conservatives could accuse him of exercising resistance to lawful authority in Ireland and condemning the same thing in England. It was a choice of two evils, and Mr. Gladstone chose the one which he doubtless thought would be the least injurious to his party. Of course, the Tories are delighted at having, as they think, put the leader of the Liberal Party in a hole, and they are not failing to make as much political capital out of it as possible. The Gladstonians deny that the affair at Mitchelstown is analogous to the affair of Trafalgar Square. No doubt the cases are not precisely the same, but the British Elector does not trouble himself about the much calculated less or more. The *Daily News* this morning, I see, is beginning to shake in its shoes and half supports the theory that Ministers desired for electioneering purposes to provoke a disturbance and charge the responsibility for it upon their opponents. The Government, it must be confessed, have by the events of Sunday scored, but it is by no means clear that they will gain in the long run. The abandonment of the charges against Messrs. Burleigh, Winks, and Knight, and the failure of the prosecution of Mr. William Saunders are not things to boast of. The Ministry evidently are not anxious to raise the question of legality. It is argued that the right of the authorities to prevent meetings in the Square will come up for consideration when Messrs. Graham and Burns again appear before the Magistrate. But those eminent persons are only charged with assaulting the police, and the broader legal question will again be shelved. The *Times* practically admits this when it says this morning. "It would appear as if the question of legality were destined to be fought out in Parliament instead of in the more fitting arena of the law courts." After what has taken place I shall be greatly surprised if any punishment beyond a mere nominal one is inflicted on Messrs. Graham and Burns. For this fresh discredit brought upon the the Ministry have, it seems, to thank Mr. Matthews who, as I predicted a week ago, does not intend to resign his seat in the Cabinet unless he is driven to take that course.

As an expression of independent Conservative opinion on the situation your readers may be interested in the following which has been communicated to me by a distinguished supporter of Lord Salisbury. "I think," writes my correspondent "the arguments given for forbidding meetings in Trafalgar Square, and the apologetic way in which Government forbid them, very childish. The true argument is this—in my opinion. Right of free speech, and free assembly of course, is not used to incite to disorder; but here in Trafalgar Square the right of free way overrides the right of free assembly, even if the latter be otherwise unobjectionable. The right of way here concerns quite 1,000,000 of people a day, not only passing to and fro in London, but from and to every part of the world: and there must be no block here or in any other thoroughfare. That is the common sense of the position. I, moreover, would not have the recreative Sunday disturbed by public assemblies of a rough disorderly character in any place of public recreation. These meetings should be held in special places, halls such as the Albert Hall, and open fields, and people should break up from the latter exactly as from the former, *i.e.*, as private individuals and not in an organized procession. Matthews is an ass to puzzle people with his recondite reasons for closing Trafalgar Square, and casting odium on the Queen too by so doing." With reference to the suggestion about the Albert Hall there is an express stipulation in the charter of that building that it shall not be used for political purposes, and this regulation is not likely to be set aside for the Socialists. London is badly off for large halls suitable for public meetings, and, moreover, as Mr. Hyndman points out in his letter this morning, the people who usually hold out-door demonstrations are too poor to pay for the hire of buildings. Mr. Goschen says that these meetings should take place in the parks, but during the Reform agitation twenty years ago the Reformers were told "The parks are for recreation, not for public meetings. The proper place for the latter is Trafalgar Square." As a rule in the summer time all open air meetings on a large scale do take place in the Park, but in the autumn and winter Trafalgar Square is a more convenient and comfortable place for the people who take part in these demonstrations. I do not often agree with Mr. Labouchere, but I thoroughly concur with him when he says that if the police had not interfered with the unemployed their meetings would have dwindled into nothing. I would add to this that if the London papers had not given way to the mania for "graphic writing," and confined themselves to the facts, the authorities might not have been frightened into taking measures disproportionate to the necessities. I speak with some confidence on this point, as I attended every meeting of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square, and saw how insignificant they were becoming until Sir Charles Warren in an evil moment flooded the Square and its approaches with mounted and foot policemen.

I have expressed the opinion above that the excitement raised by Sunday's events would soon die out, but seeing the change that has taken place owing to the failure of the police prosecutions I am now inclined to doubt if we have heard the last of the matter. We shall see what comes of the meeting to be held to-night at the Memorial Hall. I fear we may see a renewal of the disturbances that took place last Sunday, that is, if the Government do not withdraw their prohibition of any meetings in the Square. So far the call on the part of the authorities for special constables has not been very freely responded to, and it will be a great disappointment to the Government if at least 20,000 persons do not offer their services. There is no doubt considerable annoyance in Conservative circles at what transpired at Bow Street yesterday, and it is feared that the effect on the *morale* of the police force may be bad. The *St. James's Gazette*, while it regrets the withdrawal of the charge against Mr. Saunders, puts the blame on Mr. Poland, and is shocked beyond measure at the supposition that it was due to her Majesty's Government. Many people seem to think that it is incumbent on Mr. Saunders to raise the legal question by proceeding against Scotland Yard for unlawful arrest; but if that gentleman is satisfied, as he seems to be, that he has a perfect right to address a meeting in the Square, why should he go to much trouble and expense to clear up the doubts existing in the minds of other people! The *Pall Mall Gazette* is to-night in a high state of glee at what it conceives the complete triumph of its latest and biggest boom, and is proportionately severe on the poor *Daily News* for the bog into which it is supposed to have floundered.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawar, Captain W. A. Wheeler, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 19th November. The following is the list of passengers:—

From London.

Mr Jos Seltle	Lady H Blackwood
Mr Bibby	Lady A Fitzgerald & child
Mr C E Edwards	Mr and Mrs Gavan Jones
Mr A E Edwards	and Miss Gavan Jones
Mr W A Cairns	M Barton
Duke and Duchess of Montroso	Mrs Rowbottom
	Miss Sexton
Mr and Mrs Bonn and child	Mr Smedley
Mrs Mitchel & 2 daughters	Mr and Mrs H Allen
Mr G P Robinson	Mrs Buskin
Mrs L Jamieson	Miss Pusey
Mr Bolland	Mr Thomas and sister
Col Todd	Mr Phillips
Mr and Mrs Bates	Mr W Armstrong
Mr Kirk	Mrs Motherhill
Lt-Col Moseley	Mr W B Hill
Messers McCorquodale	Mr Benford
Mr H O'Brien	Mrs Clements
Revd and Mrs Westmacott	Mrs Cox
Mrs G A Collins	Mrs Rowlands
Mr Hosack	Mr J P Hall
Mr Hutchinson	Mr Freeborough
Mr and Mrs Despard	Mrs Lind
Miss Chapman	Mr Geo Martin
Mr Mrs and Miss Glover	Mr E McKenna

From Venice.

Mr T J Bolland	Mr and Mrs Ismay
Mr Cleft	Mr G W Woolff
Mr Sookhia	Mr F Nathan
Mr E W Phillips	Mr Dickinson
Col D H Traill	Mr J Harman
Mr A H Brandt	

From Brindisi.

Mr A H Beaufort	Dr Banerjee
Mr and Mrs Urquhart and 2 sons	Mr W H White
	Mr G G Butler
Mr C A Lillington	Mr and Mrs Duncomb
Mr Mackillian	Mr D Saone
The Hon Mrs Martyn	Mr Garraway
Mr Sharp and son	Miss Matheson
Capt Keese	Lieut-Col Walker
Mr T R Gregson	Mr Jas Mitchell
Mr R Sadler	Mr G Gaspar
Mrs Oakes	Mr R Sutherland
Revd M C Saunders	Mr Lennard
Mr Allan Arthur	Mr N Pogose
Mr C Menzies	Mr H K Eddis
Mr A R Colquhoun	H H Kinaru Singh and wife
The Thakore of Morvi	Vet Surgn Durrant

From Suez.

Mr Robt Barrie	Mr Alex Barrie

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH NOV. INCLUSIVE.)

The Queen has conferred a baronetcy on Mr. Henry Stafford Northcote, second son of the late Lord Iddesleigh.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday last, at which all the Ministers were present except Sir M. Hicks-Beach and Lord Ashbourne.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer addressed a great meeting held on Tuesday night in the Free Tradehall, Manchester, in support of the Union of Ireland with Great Britain. The right hon. gentleman on Wednesday afternoon received a complimentary address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and in the evening he spoke on public affairs at a dinner given by the local Conservative club in his honour.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., on Monday, addressed a meeting in Edinburgh in support of the re-election of Mr. Buchanan, who had resigned on account of his conversion to Home Rule.

The celebration of the Colston anniversary was held in Bristol on Monday. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., was the chief speaker at the Conservative banquet, and Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., at the Liberal dinner.

Lord Rosebery on Wednesday presided at the inaugural meeting in Edinburgh of an East Scotland branch of the Imperial Federation League and delivered an appropriate address.

Mr. Goschen, M.P., was elected on Saturday Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by 455 votes against 314 given to Mr. John Morley, M.P.

Professor Stokes was elected without opposition yesterday for Cambridge University, in the room of the late Mr. Beresford-Hope.

Mr. G. D. Faber has been appointed Registrar of Appeals in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in succession to Mr. Henry Reeve, resigned.

Determined efforts were made on Sunday to defy the police prohibition of a meeting in Trafalgar square, processions with flags marching from different directions towards that spot. The police stopped them, and, after protracted struggles, in which many persons were injured, the crowds which had assembled were dispersed. A body of Life Guards and another of Foot Guards assisted the police in the square. Numerous arrests, including Mr. Graham, M.P., and John Burns, the Socialist orator, were made.

Between 40 and 50 persons accused of rioting and assaulting the police on Sunday were examined on Monday, at the police courts, and some were called upon to enter into recognizances to keep the peace, while others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 14 days to six months. The cases of Mr. Graham, M.P., and John Burns were deferred for a week.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a resolution of the Bermondsey Gladstone Club, has recommended all citizens to refrain from resistance to the decision of the Executive in relation to the right of meeting in Trafalgar-square.

The London Democratic clubs have resolved, after some excited debates, to hold a meeting next Sunday in Hyde Park, and to await the decision of a legal tribunal on the question of right before announcing another assemblage in Trafalgar-square.

The metropolitan magistrates are swearing-in special constables to assist the police in preventing any further outbreak of disorder.

At York Assizes Samuel Taylor and Robert Davies, the engine-driver and fireman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire passenger train which ran into the Midland train near Hexthorpe on the 16th of September last, causing great loss of life, were tried for manslaughter and were both acquitted.

At Warwick on Tuesday, Walter Neale, a solicitor, of Coventry, was found guilty of forging deeds with intent to defraud, and was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude.

A fishing boat entering the harbour of Footdee, Aberdeen, was capsized on Monday night by a sudden squall, and the crew of four men were drowned.

Dr. Gripper, of Wellingborough, was thrown from his horse on Monday and killed.

The city of Limerick has been proclaimed under the Crimes Act.

The authorities in county Clare are successfully carrying out the suppression of the local branches of the League.

Archbishop Croke has withdrawn from the Gaelic Athletic Association, of which he was the founder, in consequence of the violent conduct of the Fenian party at the recent convention at Thurles.

Mr. Davitt, speaking at Limerick on Wednesday, declared that if Mr. W. O'Brien died a martyr in the cause of Ireland the people would know how to avenge his death.

Two more men have been arrested in connexion with the murder of Patrick Quirke at Liscahane.

Obituary.—Sir W. M'Arthur, K.C.M.G.; Col. Valentine Baker; Gen. A. F. Ansell; Maj. H. Coghlan; Col. the Hon. R. T. Rowley; Capt. C. Hooper; Capt. S. Reynolds; Lady Bayning; Lady Taylor.

The result of the medical consultation at San Remo has been the declaration that the Crown Prince of Germany is suffering from a cancerous growth in the throat. This news created great consternation in Berlin, and the Emperor summoned Prince Bismark to consult with him on the position. The latest bulletins, however, do not indicate that the Prince is in any immediate danger.

The "Wilson scandals" continue to occupy the attention of the Paris Press, and it is expected that a prosecution will be commenced against M. Wilson. President Grevy has been induced to withhold his threatened resignation, but it is generally believed that his retirement cannot long be delayed.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, by 527 votes to 3, granted leave to prosecute M. Wilson.

General Boulanger, whose term of arrest has expired, arrived in Paris on Monday, having taken measures to prevent any public demonstration.

The Russian journals manifest great anger at the recent announcement that the German Imperial Bank will no longer make advances on Russian stocks.

The Governor of the Caucasus has issued an order for the expulsion of all Jews (6,000 in number) from Tiflis.

The Italian Parliament was opened on Wednesday by the King, who declared that Italy was an element of peace, justice, and civilization among nations.

Diplomatic relations have been broken off between Roumania and Greece, owing to a dispute as to the nationality of a person who died at Bucharest.

M. Zankoff is about to retire from public life, and has accepted a pension from the Russian Government.

Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, began his winter tour by visiting Kapurthalla, and thence proceeded to Kurrachee.

General Sir F. Roberts has inspected the defensive works in Beloochistan, and will accompany the Viceroy to Quetta.

Dinizulu, the recalcitrant Zulu chief, has submitted to Sir A. Havelock at Ekowe.

Mr. Chamberlain was the guest of the evening at a banquet given on Tuesday by the New York Chamber of Commerce, and spoke very hopefully as to the success of his mission.

The funeral of the four executed Chicago Anarchists passed off quietly; but vengeance is threatened against the Governor and the jury by their sympathizers.

Clinical Thermometers—Magnifying fronts, quick acting, self-registering, and correct, from Rs. 3-8. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE FRENCH SCANDALS.

The decoration scandals continue to be the great sensation in Paris. November 17th was a day of tremendous excitement for exceeding in its way anything seen there for years. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—

LEAVE GIVEN BY THE CHAMBER TO PROSECUTE M. WILSON.

The question of the President of the Republic, the question of the Ministry, the question of M. Wilson, of the Prefecture of Police and M. Goran—each one sufficient in itself to create a lively stir—were all discussed with the utmost warmth, not only in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies, but in every place of public resort. I have never seen the Chamber more crowded, and the Salle des Pas Perdus and the galleries reserved for spectators were alike crammed. The animation with which every incident of the "Affaire Wilson" was discussed beggars all attempt at description. After M. Floquet had taken his place in the Presidential Chair at two o'clock, M. Rouvier, M. Clemenceau, and M. Lockroy stepped up in turn to confer with him. M. Jules Ferry was to be seen conversing with M. Rouvier, and there was a busy hum until M. Floquet stood up and announced that he had received from the President of the Council a request for permission to prosecute M. Wilson. Hereupon M. Paul de Cassagnac proposed that the matter should at once be referred to the Bureaux. The question was submitted to the House and unanimously voted. So far so good. It was immediately understood that the Ministry had thrown M. Wilson overboard. M. De La Martiniere, stepping into the tribune, asked if it were true that M. Gragnon had been replaced. "Yes," answered the Minister of the Interior, who added that the Prefect had been replaced by M. Bourgeois. M de La Martiniere admitted the fact in courteous terms, only regretting that the step had not been taken before. Intended interpellations having thus been adroitly "Scotched," all interest was now concentrated on the "Wilson question.,' It was decided that the Bureaux should meet forthwith, and the sitting was accordingly suspended for an hour and a half.

The excitment in the precincts of the House during the interval was intense. The crowd which had gathered outside increased, and could almost be counted by thousands. There was a strong force of police, and men hurried hither and thither, commenting on the strange situation. When the sitting was resumed at half-past four the diplomatic box was as full as it could be, that of the President of the Republic being untenanted throughout the afternoon. It was known that the Committee, composed exclusively of Republicans, had been unanimous in approving of the prosecution, and when M. Achard, the *rapporteur* of the Committee, mounted the tribune to read his report the excitment was at its height. The report in itself was very brief, but it contained the document drawn up and singed, the "Procureur-General" giving a detailed account of the substitution of M. Wilson's letters. The Procureur General pointed out the interest M. Wilson had in getting rid of these compromising papers. He showed how M. Wilson had declared the substituted letters to be authentic and genuine, how Madame Limouzin had denied his assertion, and how the water-mark had borne eloquent witness against him. M. Gragnon, M. Goron, and M. Wilson had all denied the truth. This was a case of fraudulent abstraction, punishable by law, and M. Wilson had appeared in the character of an accomplice. The public prosecutor, therefore, asked for permission to bring M. Wilson to trial. M. Achard, returning to his report, announced that the Committee had decided unanimously that M. Wilson's position could not shield him. This would be in direct contradiction to the principles of the Republic, and the Committee had therefore determined on supporting the Procureur-General's request. After M. Achard had resumed his seat, M. Floquet asked if the discussion should begin at once. "Yes!" was the cry raised from every corner of the House, but for a few moments no one came forward. Then M. Goblet, the late President of the Council, ascended the tribune, and in a few words expressed his opinion that the case did not warrant such a step. M. Wilson had been to blame, but he had been guilty of no crime, and he for one would not vote for the prosecution. There was another pause, and then M. Millerand, a young Republican member, took up the "running." The public conscience had been wounded by this succession of scandals. All were equally before the law. This principle seemed to have been set at nought, but the Republican party must show that it was to be maintained. It was a question of its own credit, and he would vote for the prosecution. This was all the discussion. M. Floquet put the question promptly to the House, the votes were taken and counted in ten minutes, and, amid breathless silence, the President announced that 527 members had voted for and only 3 against the prosecution of M. Wilson. The result of the voting produced another sensation. No one could have ventured to predict that the Chamber would, to all intents and purposes, pronounce unanimously in favour of M. Wilson's prosecution. The Cabinet, which was expected to put in a word for the Elysee, had held aloof. What would M. Grevy say? was the one question which everyone asked first in the lobbies, and then outside, for the sitting had immediately broken up, and eager groups had collected to discuss the situation. It was considered impossible that M. Grevy could persist in remaining at the Elysee.

To-day's momentous political doings appropriately began by an important Cabinet Council, under the precidency of M. Rouvier. The Minister of Justice announced that he had received from the Procurator of the Republic an application for the authorisation of legal proceedings against M. Daniel Wilson, and that the application had been duly forwarded to the President of the Chamber. M. Falliere, Minister of the Interior, stated that he had called upon M. Gragnon, Prefect of Police, to resign his post, but that official had refused to do so. The Council therefore resolved to replace M. Gragnon by M. Bourgeois, of the Home Office. At one o'clock this afternoon the members of the Government appeared before the Parliamentary Commission. Before the business began, a letter was read from the Messieurs Dreyfus, who stated that they forwarded to the Commission all the documents in the law suits with which both M. Jules Grevy and M. Wilson have been connected. Both M. Rouvier and M. Falliere were then heard. They insisted that they had put no difficulty in the way of full light being thrown on the "scandals," and that all their official subordinates had been instructed to afford every possible help to the Commission. M. Rouvier said that he first heard of the scandals through the Prefect of Police, who came to him saying that he had on hand a very troublesome affair. Then M. Gragnon gave him the police reports on the subject, but no *dossier* containing letters. M. Rouvier asserted energetically that he had never seen M. Wilson's letters, but M. Gragnon told him that there were in the *dossier* two letters from the President's son-in-law and General Boulanger's card. The letters, according to the Prefect, were unimportant, and not at all compromising. M. Fallieres said that as to the Prefect of Police with his information about the scandals, he (the Minister of the Interior) was away from Paris. M. Gragnon therefore acted on his own responsibility and, in M. Fallieres' opinion, he was quite right in doing so. Search was made, and then the judicial investigation began. So far, M. Fallieres covered the Prefect of Police with his official ægis, but he could not help thinking that M. Gragnon was wrong in not putting the documents in the case under seals. He (the Minister of the Interior) had never seen M. Wilson's letters. He had seen General Thibaudin's espistles, and as they were of no interest, he locked them up in the presence of the Prefect of Police; but when they were called for by the judicial authorities he gave them up, regretting that they should have been required. When the incidents respecting the letters from M. Wilson took place in the Court, M. Fallieres called M. Gragnon, who said—"Perhaps I forgot the letters, and left them on my office table." But the Prefect affirmed that the letters had not been shown to M. Wilson. The Minister the explained why he had called upon M. Gragnon to resign. It was because M. Gragnon's name was too much mixed up with the affair. The Prefect asked to be revoked formally, but as that would be too rigorous a matter it was decided to replace him. Finally M. Fallieres protested against the insinuation that the Government had instituted the proceedings for the purpose of injuring a certain gallant officer whose name everybody knows. On the contrary, the Government did its best to prevent the public exposal of the affairs. M. Gragnon was next called and persisted in his statement that "he had given M. Wilson's letters to nobody." "Oh! quel Malheur d'avair un gendre" is the cry which is resounding on the Baulevards to-night. It is the title of the latest comic song, and the drawl with which the vendors pronounce the word "Maulheur" is worthy of the Paris *gavroche*.

Incredible as it may seem, it appears most probable that not only M. Grevy, but M. Wilson himself, intend to fight it out to the bitter end. The case of M. Wilson, with those of the two police officials, M. Gragnon and M. Goron, will now, in due course, be submitted to the "Chambre des Mises en Accusation," from which Court there is an appeal to the "Court d' Appel," and here it is thought that for reasons into which it may not be politic to enter the decision is likely to be in favour of the Elysee. It is therefore highly probable that M. Wilson may escape condemnation, and that M. Grevy may still stick to his post.

A Reuter's telegram, of the 7th ult., says:

The debate in the Chamber on the application for permission to prosecute M. Wilson concluded this afternoon amid great excitement, the permission being granted by 527 votes against 3. There were some abstentions which did not affect the moral and material effect of this overwhelming expression of opinion. The question "What next?" is on everbody's lips, but no authoritative answer can be obtained. The wildest and most contradictory rumours are afloat, and only one thing is certain—viz., that at any moment we may be in the midst of a crisis, the issue of which no man here can clearly foresee.

M. WILSON'S UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.

The feeling against M. Wilson with regard to the abstraction of the two letters is becoming every day more violent. A correspondent writes:—

On Wednesday M. Wilson has been brought face to face with Madame Limouzin before M. Athalin, Judge d'Instruction. He had to wait an hour like any ordinary person in the hall, or vestibule before the Judge's chambers. "La Limouzin" was not very "obstreperous," nor did she manifest any of those blood-thirsty designs which she had threatened at the sign of the "Black Cat," where she held a reception after her liberation from durance vile. The Judge showed the two letters which have given rise to so much comment, controversy, and inquiry to M. Wilson. That gentleman identified his own signature at the bottom of each of the letters, and maintained energetically that they were the letters which he had sent to Madame Limouzin in 1884. He was utterly ignorant of any abstraction or substitution which might have taken place. "La Limouzin" protested loudly against these statements, and some lively dialogue then ensued between herself and the President's son-in-law. She accused M. Goron, of the Criminal Investigation Department, of having abstracted the letters in complicity with M. Wilson. She said the originals were in the hand-writing of M. Martineau, one of M. Wilson's clerks, but the Judge showed her that she was wrong. M. Wilson, on his part, declared that he did not know the clerk by whom the letter had been indited, but that he would find out if it were necessary to do so for the ends of justice. M. Wilson then retired, and M. Laroche Joubert, on of the managers of the paper factory from which the Chamber of Deputies is supplied, deponed that the water-mark on the two letters showed that the paper could not have been made before 1885. It is stated positively that M. Athalin is satisfied after close inquiry that the alleged abstraction did take place, and it is certain that he will call for the prosecution of M. Gragnon, Prefect of Police, and of M. Goron.

THE LIBERATED DECORATION MONGERS.

Caffarel and his two female accomplices are at present at liberty, pending the result of the official inquiry undertaken by the Government. Caffarel is very dejected since his liberation. He went to his house in the Rue de la Tremoille after having left the Conciergerie, and an affecting scene took place between his wife and him. He attributes his downfall to his willingness to oblige everybody. His impassive attitude during the greater part of his trial was due to his soldierly training, but he admits that despite his outward air, his heart was breaking. He said that the greatest ignominy which he suffered was the degradation in the matter of his Cross of the Legion of Honour. He had won it hard, and he thought he should have died when he was ordered to give it up. Far otherwise acts Madame Limouzin. She is going about cafes and restaurants with Lorentz, her tout and partner, whose wife was buried on the day that Lorentz was drinking bocks and smoking cigarettes with his employer. Limouzin swears that she will tweak Henri Rochefort's moustache and pull the noses of all the other journalists who have been bespattering her.

The Chamber of Deputies after a very brief sitting and with hardly any debate, granted leave on, Nov. 16, to prosecute M. Wilson by the overwhelming majority of 527 votes against 3. When the numbers were announced, M. Paul de Cassagnac shouted "They must be three of M. Wilson's shareholders," whereupon he was called to order. The Report of the Procureur de la Republique, on which the application for leave to prosecute is founded, goes very fully into the case of the abstracted documents, and holds that M. Wilson appears to have been an accessory or accomplice in the offence. In supporting the application, the Reporter of the Committee to which it was submitted, M. Maurice Fauro, stated that the Committee had all the less hesitation that it was anxious that the fullest and most inexorable light should be cast upon the facts mentioned by the Public Prosecutor. Such facts must not even for a single day be laid to the charge of the Republic an *regime*, since they were in manifest contradiction with the principles of dignity, honour, and absolute uprightness, which were the very essence of the Republic. After the vote given above, the House, amid considerable excitement, adjourned until Saturday. This is the event of the day. Before the application to prosecute the President's son-in-law was considered the Right gave notice to interpellate the Government as to whether the Prefect of Police had been dismissed; but the question having been answered in the affirmative, the interpellation was withdrawn. The lobbies were densely filled and greatly excited, and the crisis and its possible consequences were very eagerly discussed. There seemed a general consensus of opinion that M. Grevy could not possibly retain his high office while his son-in-law was on trial on a criminal charge.

SENTENCE ON GENERAL D'ANDLAU.

The Paris Correctional Tribunal gave judgment on Monday, Nov. 14, in the d'Andlau case. It holds that General d'Andlau, who had long been in pecuniary embarrassments and had lost all influence, wanting money at any cost, established a decoration agency, and that he engaged persons to hunt up men anxious for the Legion of Honour, who might give him sums varying from 10,000 fr. to 50,000 fr., in the form of loans or gifts, in return for a promise of decorations which he knew could not be fulfilled. Senator and General d' Andlau was sentenced by default to the maximum punishment of five years' imprisonment, 3,000 fr. fine, and ten years' suspension of civil rights. Mdme. Ratazzi was condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment and 2,000 fr. fine, Bayle to four months' imprisonment, and Marie Veron to two months'. Mdme. Despreaux, alias St. Sauveur, was acquitted.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

A Paris telegram says a great sensation has been caused there by the announcement that the Minister of Justice has informed the Commission of Inquiry into the Wilson letter scandal that he would not be able to attend their meeting on Thursday, because he will then be no longer a member of the Government. This is the first direct intimation of the Minister's resignation.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The Committee of Inquiry of the French Chamber into the War Office scandals met on November 11. The Prefect of Police gave an account of the origin of the Caffarel-Limousin affair. He declared that he never sent early information about it to the press, and did not think it of any importance. Indeed, he and General Ferron agreed that a small disciplinary punishment would be enough for General Caffarel. His astonishment was great when he heard what strides it had taken. The documents he seized appeared to him of no consequence, and such as they were he handed them all to the Parquet. His report to the Government was in this sense. If he sent a detective to entrap Caffarel it was because he was a false general. M. Rouvier encouraged him to take this course.

BRIBES TO M. WILSON.

On Nov. 14, the Committee summoned before it several of the journalists who have been the most violent in attacking M. Wilson. M Henri Rochefort, editor of the *Intransigeant*, affirmed that he had received a letter from a lady of high position, whose name must be kept secret, and also had received information from the family of Baron Raymond Seilliere. Mme. Seillere had said to him, "M. Wilson has cost us enormous sums. If he would only restore to us a quarter of what he has cost us in bribes!" The other affair affirmed by M. Rochefort is the following:—A lady, who has an income of 1,500,000 frs., had a law suit with her husband about who should have charge of their child. Judgment was first given in favour of the husband, who was to keep the child. The lady had heard M. Wilson say he had the magistrature in his hands. She came to see M. Rochefort to ask him if she could call on M. Wilson and get him to interest himself in her favour. She said, "I would willingly give 500,000 frs. to regain possession of my child." She went to M. Wilson, and gave him 500,000 frs. "Of that," said M. Rochefort, "I am sure, and affirm it." The case came before the Appeal Court of Angers. The husband was there condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, and the lady had her child given back to her. She attributes the success of her suit to the 500,000 frs. she gave. "That," added M. Rochefort, "is all I know of a precise nature about it. I spared, or rather forgot M. Wilson till the last moment, but my conscience obliged me to attack him."

TWO MILLION FRANCS FOR OBTAINING ARMY CONTRACTS.

The evidence given by the witnesses summoned before the Commission on the 15th, was on the whole less unfavourable to M. Wilson than was expected. Mme. Seilliere declared that M. Raymond Seilliere had frequently told her he had given M. Wilson money for obtaining army contracts. She estimated the amount thus paid at about two millions of francs. She also affirmed that a gentleman, whose name she communicated secretly to the President of the Commission, had given money to M. Wilson for a decoration he never obtained. As to the cheque for ten thousand francs, made payable to M. Wilson, and which M. Wilson affirms was destined for the *Petite France*, Mme. Seilliere knew nothing. On the other hand, M. Demachy, of the banking firm of Seilliere, also knew nothing of that cheque, which was drawn on another house. M. Sinnett, the manager of the bank by which the cheque of 10,000 frs. was paid, told the Commission it was done during his absence. On his return he learned that the amount had been taken by M. Seilliere to M. Wilson. The only money he knew of M. Seilliere having paid to M. Wilson was for subscriptions to the *Petite France*. M. Seilliere was a true Republican, and most generously supported Republican works. If ten thousand francs were given by him to M. Wilson he believed it must have been for the settlement of a newspaper account.

M. Goron, the Sub-chief of the Detective Department, who seized the documents at Mme. Limouzin's house, declared to the Commision that he placed every one of them in the hands of the Prefect of Police. He had, however, learned that two letters seized by him on that occasion, one signed Alexis and the other Berger, had been sent back by the Minister of War, to whom they had been communicated. From this fact he was inclined to believe several functionaries had documents seized by him in their hands.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND THE COMMISSION.

M. Desmons, who had just returned from an interview with the Minister of Justice, told the Commission that after consulting the legal authorities the Minister of Justice refused to communicate to the Commission the documents seized the previous day, The Minister, who had come to the Commission, then said he considered the inquiry instituted in consequence of the seizure of the documents ought to be kept secret, and therefore he could not give them to the Commission. M. Mazeau, the Minister, was told in very plain language that he was trying to thwart the endeavours of the Commission. In a short time the Minister demanded permission to withdraw, on the pretext of fatigue; but I must add that the report of his immediate resignation was credited this evening.

THE MISSING LETTERS.

M. Gragnon, Prefect of Police, was the next person summoned to the Commission. He affirmed that he had given M. Wilson's letters to no one, and that the Caffarel-Limouzin document had been communicated to no one. Nevertheless, he soon owned he had given the two letters signed Alexis and Berger to the War Minister, and acknowledged that he had told the Minister of the Interior and the President of the Council of Ministers that among the documents seized were letters from M. Wilson. Being once more pressed with questions as to whether he had handed to M. Wilson any document whatever, or communicated M. Wilson's letter to any one, he once more affirmed that he had not; but when a member of the Commission asked him if he could declare that, with the exception of the two letters he handed to the War Minister, he had communicated absolutely nothing to any one, M. Gragnon said he could not answer the question. It being for a second time pointed out that a substitution in the case of M. Wilson's letters had been proved, the Prefect of Police asserted that he had the conviction that those letters had not been purloined.

FORGED LETTERS.

M. Wilson, on being questioned by the examining magistrate on Nov. 16, maintained that the letters the authenticity of which is in dispute were written in 1884, but an expert in handwriting declared that they must have been written recently, and he identified the writing as that of one of M. Wilson's secretaries, who, as it subsequently appeared, has only been in that gentleman's service for three months. The manufacturer of the paper on which the letters were written corroborated the evidence already given that the paper was woven in 1885.

The magistrate also had before him M. Wilson's secretary, whose handwriting had been identified by an expert as being the same as that of the letters whose authenticity is in question. The secretary confined himself to making evasive answers to M. Athalin's questions. At the close of the examination the magistrate forwarded the documents connected with the proceedings to the Public Prosecutor.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

The Nizam is not the first of the rulers of the Azoof Jah dynasty who has offered the Government of India pecuniary aid. In 1820 the present Nizam's great-grandfather, Sekunder Jah, offered a sum of sixteen lakhs of rupees, payable at the rate of four lakhs yearly, for public purposes connected with the city of Calcutta. This is how the offer came to be made:—

At the time when Mr. Russell, who had been Resident at the Nizam's Court, was leaving Hyderabad, a new treaty with Sekunder Jah was being drawn up. Mr. Russell was succeeded by Sir Charles Metcalf, than whom the East India Company never had a more distinguished servant. He was instructed to add a clause to the new treaty. When he left Calcutta for Hyderabad Sir Charles Metcalf took with him the draft of this clause in the handwriting of Lord Hastings, then Governor-General of India. The clause was as follows:—

"His Highness the Nizam, contemplating the great benefits which he has reaped from the late military operations in the security of his dominions, and in the advantages accruing to his revenue, is anxious to manifest his sense of such a boon by a gratuitous contribution. In this view his Highness desires that he may be allowed to furnish sixteen lakhs of rupees, payable at the rate of four lakhs yearly till the amount be completed, for public purposes connected with the city of Calcutta, on the condition that the sum shall be applied in such portions and for such objects as the Governor-General in Council may direct."

At this time a creature of ours, the notorious Rajah Chundoo Lal was in reality, though not in name, the Minister of the Hyderabad State. Both the Nizam and the Rajah, who, owing to our support, had control over the State Treasury, "cheerfully assented." The Nizam's desire to send sixteen lakhs of rupees to Calcutta was not, however, fulfilled. The Court of Directors happened to be aware that without further loans the Nizam's Treasury would not be able to produce the money. Therefore, in due course the Governor-General wrote to the Resident at Hyderabad to say that instructions had been received "not to urge the Nizam to a contribution of sixteen lakhs of rupees. You must drop that subject entirely, and cancel any procedure that may have taken place respecting it."

LIBEL ON CAPTAIN SELWYN.

At the Mansion House on Nov. 11 Mr. Percy Falke Marks, the proprietor of the *Society Herald*, was summoned before Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler for publishing a libel concerning Captain Selwyn, M.P. The alleged libel appeared in the form of a paragraph published in the second number of the *Society Herald*, and was to the following effect:—In dismissing the matter from the public mind for ever, I cannot refrain from commenting *en passant* upon the abominable conduct of young Selwyn. A more unpleasant or unwholesome specimen of a man it is difficult to imagine. He cannot possess very much honourable feeling, otherwise he would long ago have avenged his sister's honour in an unmistakable manner. There can be no mincing matters, and let it be clearly understood that Captain Selwyn's refusal to fight Colonel Hughes-Hallett, has irrevocably lowered him in the estimation of all right-thinking men. Let us all try and forget the unfortunate slur that Captain Selwyn's cowardice has cast upon English manhood and valour at large." Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. H. Kisch, barrister, was for the defence. The defendant said that by the advice of his counsel he would plead guilty. Captain Selwyn, M.P., deposed that he was captain in the Royal Horse Guards, and son of the late Lord Justice Selwyn. He was the person referred to in the libel. He did not suggest any malicious feeling, but should consider from the whole character of the paper that it was malicious all round. Copies had been sent down to his constituents, but he knew nothing about who sent them. Mr. Lewis said an appeal for mercy had been made to Captain Selwyn before he came to this Court. Captain Selwyn had not instituted the prosecution with any vindictive motive, and therefore he was prepared to show mercy. It was clear that the defendant had published a most gross and unprovoked libel upon a gentleman who was a stranger to him. Captain Selwyn was willing that the case should be dealt with by the alderman, and would agree to any decision which he might give in the matter. Sir R. N. Fowler observed that he would have preferred the case to have gone before a judge. It was rather a serious question whether it ought not to go to a higher court, but as Mr. Lewis assented on the part of Captain Selwyn, who had been most deeply wronged and injured by this atrocious libel, that the case should be dealt with by him (Sir R. N. Fowler), he could only impose on the defendant the highest fine which the law allowed—namely, 50*l*., or three months' imprisonment. The defendant at once paid the fine.

The Rev. Charles Berry has been appointed successor to the late Rev. Ward Beecher as pastor of the Plymouth Church. His stipend has been fixed at dlrs. 10,000 a year.

Some sensation has been created in Madrid by telegrams received from Puerto Rico by the representatives of that colony in the Cortes, and communicated by them to the Government on Saturday, Nov. 12. The Governor, it is stated, punished the Autonomist party for their victory in the local elections by wholesale arrests and the infliction of corporal punishment and torture; the victims being persons of position, and including British, American, and other foreign subjects. As the Governor had placed the telegraph and post-office under rigorous censorship, the intelligence travelled to Europe by commissaries, who defeated the vigilance of the police and coastguards, and went in open boats to St. Thomas to telegraph to their deputies in Madrid. Senor Sagasta has telegraphed to the Governor to return to Spain by the first steamer to give an account of his acts.

THE RIOTS IN LONDON.

THE BATTLE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

On Sunday, Nov 13, the rowdyism, which, under the guise of legitimate agitation in the name of the "unemployed," has for several weeks endangered the public peace in the neighbourhood of Trafalgar Square reached its climax. By a concerted plan processions of so-called Socialists and Radicals, followed by immense rabbles including all classes of the people, marched from the different districts of London upon Trafalgar Square. It had been duly announced that a public meeting would be held there to express sympathy with Mr. Wm. O'Brien, and it was considered doubtful whether the Government would take upon themselves the responsibility of preventing by force what purported to be a bona-fide political meeting. On Saturday, however, Sir Charles Warren issued notices forbidding the proposed demonstration in Trafalgar Square, and stating that no processions would be allowed to approach the Square. The agitators, undeterred by this, declared their intention of attempting to hold their meeting in spite of the police relying upon the numerical strength of the crowds that would concentrate upon the Square to overwhelm the police altogether. Sir Charles Warren, however, had laid his plans well. All the approaches to Square were held by strong bands of police, and against these the threats and violence of the mobs and their leaders proved powerless. Several severe scuffles took place. Hundreds of people were batoned, and many policemen were wounded. Mr. Cunninghame-Graham, M.P., and Mr. Burns, the notorious Socialist agitator, were among those arrestad. But everywhere the authority of the police was vindicated, and the forces of disorder were quelled or dispersed. At one time it was calculated that at 20,000 people were surging around the Square. The police numbered 5,000. In the evening when immense crowds still blocked all the approaches to the Square. The military were called out to support the policel, but as nothing very serious occured, their services were only required as a safeguard to the public peace and order, and a menace to intending law-breakers.

THE SCENE IN THE SQUARE.

As the organisers of the demonstration endeavoured to keep their plans as secret as possible, the police took precautions not to be caught napping, and, accordingly, they "held" the Square from nine o'clock in the morning—constables being stationed two or three deep at the points where a rush was most likely to be made. Up till about two o'clock matters went on very quietly. But the blackguard element began to get more plentiful as time wore on, and by half-past three the roughs had become sufficiently numerous to be troublesome. The mounted police, who up to this hour had remained stationed at various points about the Square, found it necessary to mingle more freely amongst the crowd. Their appearance was the signal for an outburst of groans and hooting from the roughs, who were eager, if possible, to show that they were the stronger force of the two.

REPELLING THE PROCESSIONISTS.

The processionists, who marched in greatest force by Westminster Bridge, Pall Mall, and the Strand, were successfully repulsed. A large procession which had marched from Clerkenwell were broken up and driven back at Wellington Street, Strand, by a body of police mounted and on foot. This contingent made a bold effort to force their way through, but a free use of the baton on the part of the constables soon turned the tide, and the majority of the demonstrators, including the bandsmen, whose instruments suffered badly in the encounter, made their heels their friends. A similar incident took place at Westminster, where the procession from the south of London was stopped by a body of policemen who guarded the entrance to Whitehall, and refused to allow the procession to pass. There was some very rough work in this neighbourhood. The processionists were rather numorous and defiant. They appeared to think they could carry the day by sheer brute force. They were in their thousands while there were not more than a couple of hundred policemen; but whenever the mounted men had the order to charge, the crowd speedily retreated. A good many of the demonstrators carried sticks, which they used vigorously, and the constables in self-defence had to draw their batons and strike out. The result was a good many injured heads. Three times the mounted men had to charge the crowd at Westminster, completely routing them on the last occasion and driving the processionists across the bridge. The truncheon had a wonderful moral effect. As the brava does saw it used freely; they deemed discretion the better part of valour and slunk away, leaving behind them their flags and emblems. One of the foot constables at Westminster was stabbed in the shoulder with a knife; but none of the others were seriously injured, although a good many of those who formed part of the procession or were there as spectators were wounded with the policemen's baton. The crowd in Trafalgar Square were ignorant that all this was going on in the immediate neighbourhood. They still looked for the arrival of the procession and the grand struggle with the police. But they were doomed to disappointment.

ARREST OF MR. CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM.

Shortly after four o'clock a pale, slender looking man was seen by those in the vicinity of Charing Cross to be making his way in a somewhat excited manner towards the Square, backed by a few score of sympathisers, who helped him on towards the Square. Comparatively few recognised him, but the crowd evidently thought he must be one of the "bold" men who were going to defy the proclamation, and so they followed, and soon the faithful band who were originally his comrades got separated from him in the mass of human beings. But on the crowd carried this advance guard, until by the time he reached the cordon of policemen at the south-east corner of the Square he was minus a hat, and altogether his drapery was in a very dishevelled condition. He gesticulated something to the constables, and tried to force his way through the lines. When Mr. Graham's followers saw their leader engaged in this manner, they took to using their fists and sticks freely. The mounted police were at the time engaged battling with the crowd in Northumberland Avenue, as one of the fiercest fights of the day was then taking place near the south-east entrance to the Square. Mr Graham became so demonstrative, and used hands so freely, that at last the constables were obliged to draw their batons, and one of them inflicted a slight wound about his head. Mr. Graham was at once arrested. Mr. Burns, the Socialist, who was the hon. gentleman's companion, was likewise apprehended for trying to force his way into the Square, and he like Mr. Graham, was detained inside the police lines, as the crowd was too dense to attempt to convey the prisoners either to Scotland Yard or to King Street Police Station. At every point in and around the Square the rowdies were now pressing upon the police, but all in vain. They hold their ground manfully, and as often as it came to a scuffle they soon drove back their assailants. Later on Mr Graham and his associates were taken to Bow Street charged with assaulting the police. Mr Graham was released on bail.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY.

As the darkness began to fall, and the dense crowds that surged and swayed around the Square showed no inclination to disperse, it was judged expedient to call in the aid of the military. About ten minutes past four the word was passed round that the soldiers were coming. The rumour was correct, for the bright helmets of the Life Guards were visible. About one hundred and fifty of them came riding up Whitehall, and shortly afterwards the military force was further augmented by a large detachment of the Foot Guards, with fixed bayonets, entering the Square from St. Martin's Lane, and taking up a position in front of the National Gallery. The appearance of this force had a very salutary effect. The dangerous element saw that the authorities meant to vindicate the law. Curiously enough, the hooting and groaning which had been going on at the mounted constables was turned into cheering as the Guards rode into the Square. The foot soldiers likewise met with a cordial reception. The Guards were kept marching round the Square with Mr. Graham, one of the Metropolitan Magistrates, at their head for the purpose of reading the Riot Act, if that should be found necessary.

DISPERSING THE RABBLE.

As darkness was coming on, and the rowdy element was more than ever in the ascendant, the mounted men had no alternative but to begin in earnest to clear the space in front of the Square. Once or twice before they had used their batons sparingly; but at five o'clock the truncheons were drawn, and a regular set made to dislodge the crowd at various points. The excitement was intense as men on horseback pranced forward and struck out. Here and there individuals who had been stunned fell to the ground—some no doubt, knocked down by the horses. People were screaming with fear, while some tried to retaliate by striking the constables or their horses. As the crowd rushed from one point to another they were pursued, and, exercising as much caution as possible, the constables managed to get a considerable portion of it driven into Northumberland Avenue. When this was effected, the police endeavoured to drive the people down towards the Embankment. In doing this some shop windows were smashed, either by the horses of the mounted men, in forcing the people off the pavements, or by the crowd. This move of the mounted men in Northumberland Avenue had a decidedly favourable effect. It made an appreciable difference on the density of the crowd. When the constables returned they renewed the same tactics, charging the people, and hitting out where that was found necessary. Next time the move was towards Whitehall, and on this occasion the Guards lent a hand in forcing the crowd down towards Westminster. It was nearing six o'clock before this was accomplished, but the police had got the crowd fairly in hand. The 'bus and cab traffic was moving about more freely, and a charge of the mounted policemen, with the mere showing of the baton, easily broke up the groups of people who remained. The military, however, were retained for some time. By half-past six o'clock the dense and threatening crowd had been completely dispersed, and traffic, both vehicular and foot, was going on with very little interruption. By eight o'clock everything had assumed its normal aspect.

THE WEAPONS USED BY THE CROWD.

Some interesting relics of the fray gathered by the police show how well prepared a section of the "agitators" was for open fighting and disorder. Iron bars, railings, pokers, sticks of all kinds, pieces of gas-pipes, and knives of all kinds are among the trophies captured. It is further stated by the authorities that just before the people came in contact with the police in the Strand, at the corner of Willington Street, a cartload of wood was driven up, and shot down into the street, to enable the processionists to arm themselves. Many of these timber weapons appeared as if they had formed part of wooden joisting wrenched asunder, and with the nails still projecting. At this point several policemen were injured including Inspector Capp, who was whilst on the ground had his helmet penetrated. His assailant was arrested. Inspector Livingstone of the E Division also had his nose broken by a blow from a fist, while a constable of the same division had several ribs fractured by a blow from a large piece of timber. Many of the crowd, the police also state, pelted them with iron nuts.

THE CASES IN THE POLICE COURT.

There were about eighty charges entered at Bow Street on Monday morning, of which over forty arose out of Sunday's riots. The charges generally took the form of rioting, assaults, throwing missiles, and wilful injury to horses. Two men named F. Sullivan and G. Rowland were sentenced to six months' hard labour for assaulting with a stick and a strap; Micheal Kelly, four months' hard labour; four prisoners to three months' each, notice of appeal being given by one named Crookshanks; one to two months, four to one month, three, to twenty-one days, and nine to fourteen days. The greatest interest centred in the cases of Mr. Cunninghame-Graham and Burns, the Socialist. The cases were adjourned for a week, the defendants being liberated—Graham in £200 and Burns in £100, in addition to personal sureties to the same amount.

MR. GRAHAM ON THE RIOTS.

Mr. Graham has written a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which he says:—

Our meeting has been a failure, owing to superior forces. I think, however, the victory of the Government will prove a dear one to them. There is, I think, no Englishman living of any party that will uphold the Government in ordering the police to assault the speakers at a purely political meeting. It is only owing to the fact that some of our men did not arrive in time that the meeting was not held. As it is, this day's work will serve to open the eyes of the masses to what is going on in Ireland every day. One thing I wish you to contradict—that is, that the crowd cheered the Life Guards. The crowd hissed them heartily. Where the cheering came from—and I saw well, being a prisoner in the middle of the Square—was from a knot of loungers in the Union Club and Grand Hotel. This, however, is to be expected, as these gentlemen have seldom seen their masters—the people—so much in earnest as to-day. The whole conduct of the Government was a scandal to a civilised country. I would have undertaken to hold the meeting peacefully with only fifty constables present. The matter shall not be allowed to drop, and I will yet address a meeting in Trafalgar Square of 100,000 people, and the Government of the day—I care not which it is—will be too glad to allow me."

Mrs. Cunninghame-Graham has also a letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in which she laments her husband's broken head, and asks where were the M. P.s who expressed sympathy with the proposed meeting, but who had not the courage of their convictions to brave danger as her husband did.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ADVICE.

Mr. Gladstone, having received from the secretary to the Bermondsey Gladstone Club a resolution condemning the conduct of the police on Sunday, and a recommendation for the holding of another meeting on an early day, has written about what he calls the "deplorable disturbances as follows":—

"As I understand the matter, the Home Secretary stated on Saturday, for the information of the public that he intended to prevent yesterday's meeting in Trafalgar Square, and that he believed this prevention to be within his legal power. The question is one of great moment to the inhabitants of London, and particularly to those who, at present, are unhappily, in circumstances of distress; and it will be generally felt that the state of the law in regard to it ought to be promptly tested and ascertained."

RAILWAYS FOR BURMA.

The *Economist* mentions a number of objections to the proposed railway connection between Burma and ChinaBut the case is different with a question in which Mr. Colquhoun does not seem interested—namely, the opening up of Burma itself by railways. At present the railway mileage in Burma is extremely small; but it is decidedly profitable. Moreover, considerable extensions could be made at a moderate cost, with prospects of trade probably not much less than those of a line through to the Chinese frontier. Its effects, too, would not be confined to British trade, or to countries outside of British territory, but would be experienced in a country which we have thought well to annex. If, therefore, direct railway connection between Burma and China is impossible, it seems most likely that the best policy will be to pay more attention to the internal development of Burma itself. Money sunk there would be, at least, under our own care, and very differently placed to capital invested in Siam and other similar States. It is no doubt unfortunate that the comparatively short distance between the extreme upper part of Burma and South-Western China cannot be pierced by a railway; but that need not cloud our eyes to the great possibilities which our new province possesses in itself.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHIPS.

Of late local tradesman at Eastbourne has exhibited in his window a block of Mr. Gladstone's Hawarden timber, and the genuineness of the "chip from the old block," as it was called, having been doubted, a communication was forwarded to the right hon. gentleman. The following reply has been received:—

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, I may state that in the dispatch of wood from the trees cut by Mr. Gladstone, the bailiff acts under my immediate supervision, and that you may absolutely depend upon it that the wood sent from here purporting to be of Mr. Gladstone's cutting is genuine.—Yours faithfully, W. H. Gladstone."

The following story has appeared in the Welsh news papers:—

Soon after the announcement that logs from timber felled by Mr. Gladstone could be obtained from the steward of Hawarden at specified rates, it entered into the lively imagination of a smart officer of the Inland Revenue that the right hon. gentleman and his son having opened a business with the British people, it was desirable that the Income-tax derived by her Majesty from such operations under Schedule D. should be placed beyond possibility of loss. Accordingly a request was forwarded in the terms of the free advertisement to the Steward at Hawarden for a 3s. 6d. log. The order was executed with promptitude, thus establishing the *bona fide* character of the business. The next move on the part of the Somerset House functionary was to forward the usual form for "declaration of income arising from trade" to the unsuspecting ex-Premier. The consequences are unknown, but it is understood the form has not yet been returned to the Income-tax authorities.

M. Zankoff is about to retire from public life, having accepted a pension of 4,000 roubles from the Russian Government. It is said that he will take up his residence in Moscow.

The Governor-General of the Caucasus has issued a decree expelling all Jews from Tiflis. There are 6,000 Jews in the city. This cruel measure is shortly to be extended to the whole Caucasus.

It seems that Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has agreed to contest Deptford as a Home Ruler. Professor Thorold Rogers declined point blank to accept the conditions of the Radical council, including the famous resignation clause, and denounces the Deptford committee men in that classical language for which he is famed.

The attempted insurrection at Eski Zagra turns out to have been serious. The insurgents killed seventeen soldiers and wounded more than thirty. On their side they lost nearly sixty killed and wounded, and nine of their number are prisoners. Two battalions of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery have been sent to Eski Zagra, and the district is now quiet.

Kuchkal, of Warga, after being nine months in confinement, has been released by the Amir of Kabul. He went to Kabul as a spy, and was seized by the Amir, who suspected him of being a spy of Wali Mahommed Khan. Shah Murwan, Mahomed Yoonus, Faizulla Khan of Lughman of the 19th Regiment, have also been released, after being eight months in jail, and sent to Ghuzni.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

MR. O'BRIEN IN JAIL.

Doctor Moorhead, J.P., visited Tullamore Prison on November 12, and spent most of the day with Mr. O'Brien, and made an entry in the visitors' book in which he says that Mr. O'Brien accused Dr. Ridley of breach of faith, the doctor having promised that Mr. O'Brien's clothes would not be taken from him. "In consequence of this understanding," said Mr. O'Brien, "I omitted to observe the caution which I had used to take to prevent my clothes being stolen—namely, by keeping them under my bed. I left my clothes on the chair. The hospital warder came into the room in the morning with the hospital boy, and commenced to light the fire and clear up the place. I remained in bed during this operation. I was sick and chilly, and dozing in bed after a bad night's rest, when suddenly I noticed the warder stealing to the door in the half-dark with my clothes and the chair. I cried out, 'What are you at?' He said, 'They're gone; I could not help it.' I said it was a base and cunning stratagem. After some time another warder, I think, entered, and left there the clothes you see opposite. I shall never wear these clothes; but I shall take every advantage of fire, &c., allowed me, and eat, so far as my appetite permits, whatever food I get, so that if they kill me they shall not be able to say I killed myself. I still have my own white shirt, which I mean to keep till it is torn from me by force. I am alone amongst enemies. They brought me here to murder me." During the interview Dr. Moorhead says Mr. O'Brien was fiercely excited, and a bright hectic flush burned in his cheeks, while his hands perspired with the cold clamminess of a tubercular subject. He coughed frequently, his breath was fœtid. He had not touched food up to the hour of Dr. Moorhead's visit, ending 2·15 p.m., and sank back exhausted in the bed after the complaint, his voice declining to a whisper. "I have no hesitation in saying," the doctor adds, "that there has been a fresh accession of tubercular deposit in his system, as the result of the fierce excitement, and a repetition may be probably followed by fatal consequences."

Dr. Moorhead again visited Mr. O'Brien on Nov. 14, and has made a report, in which he says:—"He said he wished to make through me as a magistrate an application for a sworn investigation into the stealing of his clothes on the grounds that 'I consider the taking away of my clothes is wholly illegal and contrary to prison regulation.'" Dr. Moorhead says:—"Mr. O'Brien has been allowed increased dietary and an egg, which has benefited him; but in a case of such a fierce mental and physical strain as he is at present too much nourishment will not be given." Dr. Moorhead also visited Mr. Mandeville in his cell. He complained that he had just been sentenced by the governor to "three days' bread and water" as punishment for refusing to wear the prison dress. Dr. Moorhead found Mr. Mandeville in a state of debility, and recommends his immediate removal to hospital.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Dublin have issued a card to inform the ladies and gentlemen who accepted their invitations to the ball at the Mansion House for to-day (Nov. 18) that "in view of the tortures which are being inflicted on Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., in Tullamore Prison, and the consequent peril in which his life is placed," it would be repugnant to their feelings and, as they believe, hurtful to the feelings of the citizens of Dublin generally to take part in any public festivities at a time when a man so esteemed and beloved by the Irish people is being subjected to such horrible barbarities. They therefore beg to notify with much regret that they have decided to postpone the ball.

SEVERE RIOTING AT KILRUSH.

A dispatch from Kilrush says that the special steamer to convey the seventeen prisoners from Kilrush to Limerick arrived at the Revenue Pier on Sunday evening, Nov. 14, about four o'clock. About this time a very large concourse of people were collected in front of the Bridewell, in Francis Street. About one hundred policemen came up in double file to the front of the jail. Cheering followed for the prisoners, and groans for "Balfour's Bullies." Some stones were thrown at the police from the opposite side of the street. Fathers M'Kenna, Buckley, Courtenay, O'Meara, and others exerted their influence with the excited crowds with a good deal of success. The prisoners were then marched out of jail, cheering and singing "God Save Ireland." The people cheered lustily again for the prisoners, who were then marched over the bridge towards the quay. The people followed; and when barely past the bridge stones were again flung at the police. Captain Welch then read the Riot Act. The rear baton party fell back and charged, several people being badly beaten on their heads and arms. Five civilians received severe injuries, and one policeman got a cut from a blow of a stone in the jaw, his wound being dressed by Dr. Counihan. Meanwhile the front file, with the prisoners, pursued their way towards the pier. As the steamer pulled out, the prisoners again gave cheers for "William O'Brien" and the "Plan of Campaign," and sang "God Save Ireland." The police were again stoned, and another baton charge followed. After some cheering and groaning the people left for the town. Some further rioting took place during the night, when, owing to the conduct of some who threw stones at a house where a constable had been living, eight arrests followed.

MR. DILLON "WANTED."

It is understood in Dublin that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who has, however, left Ireland "for the purpose of fulfilling an engagement with the Liberal Federation to address a series of public meetings in England." The Irish Privy Council met on Monday, and decided to "proclaim" the city of Limerick under the Crimes Act. The Proclamation was issued on Wednesday.

DISQUIETING NEWS OF MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

A Brussels telegram says the mail from the Congo is just arrived, and brings intelligence that Tippoo Tib has not fulfilled his promise to send reinforcements from Stanley Falls to Mr. Stanley's rearguard at Yambuya. This means one of two things—namely, treachery or powerlessness, owing to the opposition of the inimical Arab tribes. With regard to the latter, it is reported that they are well armed with German rifles of a new pattern, and are strongly entrenched. It is also rumoured that fighting has taken place between the natives and Mr. Stanley's company, and that the rearguard of the relief expedition under Mr. Barttelot is cut off from the main body. This statement, however, is from private sources, and is not borne out by official intelligence.

All is going well in the Lower Congo State. The telephone has been introduced there by the Government.

THE LATE VALENTINE BAKER PASHA.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing an announcement of the death of General Valentine Baker, which occurred at Tel-el-Kebir on November 17th, says:—

Baker Pasha had gone to Suez to meet his daughter and to inspect the police of the district. While there he was attacked with fever. The attack seems to have been severe, as it is reported that he was delirious; but in view of the generally harmless character of the fever, his illness excited no anxiety. He was under the care of Dr. Morrison, and had been pronounced convalescent when his daughter and his two nieces, daughters of Sir Samuel Baker, arrived. Either to avoid the fatigue of a railway journey, or for purposes of inspection, he started in a steam launch by the Sweetwater Canal. Colonel Coles, of the police, launched with him yesterday, when Baker Pasha seemed to have shaken off the fever and to be recovering. This is all that was known until the arrival of a telegram this morning from Tel-el-Kebir announcing his death. His aide-de-camp, Captain Fortescue, and his wife at once left here, and are already returning with the corpse.

Baker Pasha's career in Egypt commenced with a blunder for which the English Government was solely responsible, and which inflicted cruel injustice on a brave soldier. Tempted by the offer of the command of the new Egyptian army, the hero of the Shipka abandoned a brilliant career in Turkey, and had hardly arrived in Cario when he was curtly refused the position which had been promised him. He was thus compelled to accept the inferior position of the command of the Egyptian police, in which his great abilities were wasted, and in which a much inferior man might have succeeded better. The blunder of the English Government was partially repaired at the expense of the Egyptian Treasury. The timorous policy of the English Government again sacrificed him to the interests of that Government in the expedition to relieve Sinkat with a police rabble. In the subsequent expedition under General Graham he showed his usual bravery and military ability, but the refusal to reinstate him in the British Army, followed by the death of his wife and daughter, seems to have crushed his spirit. Baker Pasha, though often severely and justly criticized as a commander of police, enlisted the personal respect and sympathy of all classes, and secured the devoted attachment of the officers serving under him, and few English officials were more popular among the native circles.

The Commander-in-Chief despatched instruction to Cairo to the effect that the British troops in garrison there are to pay all military honours to the late General Valentine Baker, notwithstanding that he had long ceased to be borne on the rolls of the Army.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	43,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	27,320	$125	350	5 pct.	118xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Brend's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	345
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	75
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	427½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	570
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volcart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs	570xd

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Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,975

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	190
Badhan Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		185	nil.	90
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	495
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c	2,575
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	610
Bombay Municipal Bonds	–	–	–	5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	3
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madoa & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	65
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		11
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	..	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	350
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Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.	18
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Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	103
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Rs. 3	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	Rs. 100	1,235
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,600	100	100	Rs 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	75
A. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p	165

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Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	0	500	Rs. 25	445
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	98
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
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Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs 60	1015
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	915
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs 30	750
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	615
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Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
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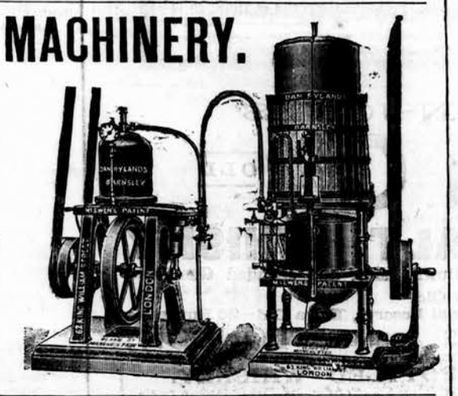

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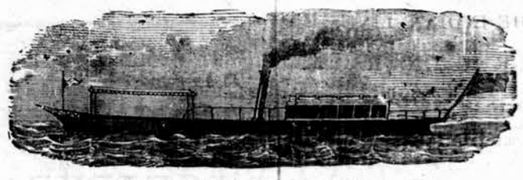

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